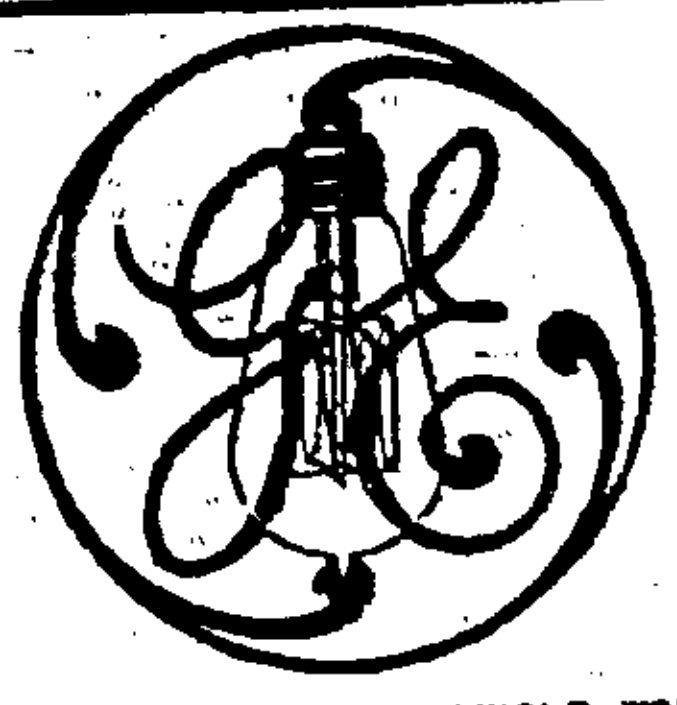




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HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Ottawa, February 22.
The remains of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been lying in state in the House of Commons since Wednesday. They will be interred at the Notre Dame Cemetery to-day. There will be an imposing procession, including the Duke of Devonshire, members of the Cabinet, Provincial Governors and prelates. Government offices and places of business will be closed and the buildings draped in black and flags half-masted. Simultaneously bells will be tolled. Requisition services will be held throughout Canada.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

London, February 23.
The ballot of 500,000 members of the Miners' Federation continues in favour of a strike. The figures at midnight were—308,033 in favour; 58,835 against.

SPORTING TIT-BITS.

Captain A. C. Cullen, the Ulsterman cricketer, has been awarded the Military Cross.

George Thompson, the Northamptonshire cricketer, who has been serving a long time in the Royal Garrison Artillery, is reported seriously ill with pneumonia.

There is every prospect of a great revival in lawn-tennis next summer. The Japanese have taken to the game with enthusiasm and it is said they will soon be represented in the Davis Cup competition.

A son of the Rev. H. T. S. Gedge is captain of York St. Peters, a strong side with a fine lot of backs. It is said of him that some day he will surely play for Scotland, and that he is the very replica of his distinguished father, both in style and build.

The suggestion has been made that the Olympic Games should be held in London next year before the Colonial and Allied troops now in England or in France or Flanders depart for their homes. It is not at all likely that anything will come of it.

The A.A.A. of England is engaged in a structural scheme of a radical kind. County championships are to be organised, including track and field events, not only for the more advanced athlete, but also for elementary, continuation, and secondary schools.

A Red Triangle Amateur Sports Association has been formed. Its objects are to promote and encourage all forms of beneficial sport, recreation, and athletics, especially in connection with works, business houses, naval, military, and air force, and other sports associations and clubs.

Nils Middelboe, the giant Dane, has a real affection for Chelsea. He was given a place in their League team in pre-war days, and has never shown any desire to change his quarters. Middelboe is comfortable in any position behind the forwards, and as a snatcher of passes is quite in the front rank.

James Cowan, the old Scottish internationalist and Aston Villa centre-half, who died in London the other day, was one of the most brilliant players of his time, or, for that matter, any time. He was exceedingly fast, and there was the most exquisite finish in everything he did. Football history will always speak of Cowan as a great player.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

MR. R. E. STUBBS APPOINTED.

At Present Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

The following official communication was forwarded us this morning by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher):—
"I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Reginald Edward Stubbs, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, to be Governor of Hongkong."

The new Governor of Hongkong has been Colonial Secretary of Ceylon since January, 1913, and has administered the Government there on several occasions. He is 42 years of age, having been born on October 19, 1876. He is the youngest son of the late Right Rev. Dr. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, and was married in 1919 to Marjory, daughter of Dr. F. Womack, Lecturer in Physics at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He has two sons.

Mr. Stubbs was educated at Ridley and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was an exhibitioner. He secured a First Class Classical Moderations in 1897, a B.A. in 1899, and a B.Litt. in 1900. He began his career in 1900 as Second Class Officer at the Colonial Office and seven years later was made Acting First Class Clerk, receiving the substantive appointment in 1910. He has also visited Hongkong, for in 1910-11 he was sent on a special mission to the Straits Settlements, the F.M.S. and Hongkong to enquire into the question of the revision of civil servants' salaries. In 1912 he was appointed a member of the West African Lands Committee. He was joint editor of the Colonial Office List from 1910 to 1912 and also edited "Lucas' Historical Geography of the British Colonies" volume 1, second edition, in 1906. He was given the C.M.G. decoration in 1914.

Mr. Stubbs is regarded as a very able man, and, as will have been seen, he had a brilliant career at Oxford. He created a most favourable impression on his visit here in 1911 and struck everyone he met as being a most charming man.

DAY BY DAY.

A meeting is to be held at the St. Andrew's Church Hall on Friday at 9 p.m., under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, for the purpose of considering the formation of a Chess Club for Kowloon.

AMERICANS KILL MEXICANS.

The American steamer Monterey reports that while at Tampico on November 29 the Mexican customs guard attacked the members of the vessel's gun crew, who were ashore. The crew returned to the steamer and obtained arms, and then, going ashore again, killed the captain of the Mexican guard and mortally wounded another Mexican. The captain of the Monterey refused to surrender his men to the Mexicans. The State Department, according to a Washington telegram, is arranging the incident diplomatically with the Mexican Embassy. The crew of the Monterey say they were attacked after refusing to supply the customs guard with drinks.

BILLIARDS.

ANOTHER CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Mr. E. Guimaraes defeated S. Haskings, R.G.A., by 400 to 207 in the V.R.C. last night in the competition for the Championship of the Colony. Mr. Guimaraes played a very fast and consistent game, scoring at every approach to the table, and let almost throughout the game. His best breaks were 20, 31, 30, 28. His opponent's best break was 20.

The following match is to be played in the Championship Competition to-night.—Poker P. Wong v. K. K. Leung.

WOMAN IN PARLIAMENT.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

J. J. Ball writes as follows:—
The possibility of woman's presence in the new Parliament is not receiving the consideration it deserves, on the platform, in the Press, or elsewhere.
"A woman or two in the House," say the thoughtless, "will make no difference."
Great heavens! did ever a woman or two go anywhere without making a difference? Elect one woman, and within a week she will have leavened the lump—no offence intended. Friction will wax and the oil of compromise require revision. Will the House of Commons be found prepared?

In the earnest hope that they may prove suggestive, if not directly helpful, the writer ventures to record a few of the scores of questions touching on this grave possibility, which have caused him many a sleepless afternoon.

1. It is the custom, as one has read, for male members, early in the morning of the opening of Parliament, to secure their places by the simple, if somewhat fatuous, method of depositing their hats on the benches at the spots desired. Are women members to do the same? And if so, what shall be the penalties for pins thrust into the cushion or carelessly allowed to stray to adjacent sittings?

2. If a lady's hat when worn be deemed an obstruction, will the Speaker order its removal? In common fairness a lady must be entitled to wear, if she chooses, a hat equal in height and circumference to that worn by the male member with the biggest head—but will the House see to it that this is the limit? Doubtless, for the first plunge, lady members will confine themselves to something of the modest size of bathing cap; but as confidence increases and the spring approaches, members anxious to catch the Speaker's eye, may regret if ruthless regulations have not been already made.

3. What shall be the procedure in the event of a lady dropping a threepenny-piece (for the last bus) in the closing stages of an important debate?

4. Nothing is more probable than that the speeches of lady members will contain references the significance of which is obscure to the less domesticated members of the other sex. Will the Librarian, therefore, make certain that the reading and smoking rooms are provided with copies of the chief fashion papers and domestic journals?

5. It may conceivably happen, and at a moment when the Government is in danger, that a lady might be kindly willing to pair with a gentleman who has been unexpectedly asked out to dinner, but at the same time, the lady fears lest she should compromise herself in the eyes of the Whips. Will an Act be passed to enable the gentleman to get his meal and the lady to vote both ways?

6. In the event of one single lady being elected, will it be the duty of the Government to provide a chaperon?

A FRENCH GENEALOGUE.

The *Matin* reminds its readers of the disgraceful conduct of a former French Colonial official, Emile Toque, who during the German occupation of Metziers and Charleville placed his pen at the disposal of the enemy in the *Faxette des Ardennes*. He was arrested on October 3 just as he was entering France with a convoy of repatriated prisoners, and the enquiry into his case, which followed resulted in his incarceration in the military prison at Grenoble. He is shortly to appear before a Court-martial in the 15th Region.

RED FLAG OR SPIKED HELMET.

BY ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON.

With the French Army of Occupation—There are striking similarities between the situation I find to-day in Germany and that which I found last year in Russia. But there are also essential differences.

The Cronstadt sailors were the prototypes of the Kiel and Hamburg revolutionary leaders—Lenin of Liebknecht and Kersensky of Ebert. Even Forster recognises the resemblance between Bavaria's and the Ukraine's bid for a cheap peace through separation.

The tone and spirit of deserters from the German armies is almost the same as that of the disbanded soldiery in Petrograd.

I was told with great gusto how one little trooper tore the epaulettes from a big bullying colonel whose shoulders he could only reach by jumping at them.

"But didn't the officer offer any resistance?" I asked.

"Not he," replied my informant. "Not one of them resisted. They knew they'd be shot if they did. For you know, we had no cause to love our officers. They're brutes. They treat men like pigs. They don't talk to us; they bark at us. I tell you, it's a pleasure here to see the French soldier speaking with his officer. It seems almost incredible to us to see a superior treat a man as a human being."

And that also resembles the stories I heard in Petrograd. But German officers, I learn, are already trying with success to recover their authority. At Cologne they ordered the red flag to be taken down and attempted the dissolution of the Soldiers' Council. The Council thereupon telegraphed direct to the Chancellor Ebert, reporting that "officers are resuming the tone and manners which absolutely recall the past. They have even restored the order to salute. In some cases Soldiers' Councils are no longer tolerated. Soldiers are informed about nothing."

The bourgeois class, which practically does not exist in Russia, is now that the militarist party has fallen into disfavour, the strongest political factor in the German State and is bound to take control as soon as the present chaos is dispelled.

German Socialists with whom I have discussed the situation in this corner of Germany do not believe there is any staying power in Bolshevism in Germany. The vast majority in the south, and west are hostile to what they call "the Red dictatorship." It is reported that Bolsheviks ordered Hindenburg to transfer his headquarters to Berlin, but that the old soldier did not immediately obey. He merely laughed and ordered more champagne and rum.

Meantime, Ebert and the Militarist Socialists are doing their utmost to prepare for the elections by consolidating their alliance with bourgeois parties, and in East Prussia the Junkers are sure of their service supporters' unflinching and unchanging support, and are grimly watching and waiting their turn to reappear in alliance with the anti-Semites and Christian Socialists under the title of the German National Popular Party with a programme of large concessions to "industrial exploitation for profit of the collective community."

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd February, 1919:

	Receipts	Expenditure
This Year...	\$13,802	\$114,493
Last Year...	13,021	107,339
Increase...	581	7,154
Decrease...		

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, Feb. 11.

An unwelcome China New Year gift came from Japan. The Government of the Island Empire, disliking the Seres light turned upon Sino-Japanese relations by the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference, intimated their displeasure in the first instance to the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, who passed the information on to his Government.

A few days later, Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to China, made an insistent demand to see the Foreign Minister. As the day was China New Year and a holiday, the latter was not on duty, but saw Mr. Obata the following day and received the message which the Japanese Minister had to convey, which was to the effect that in his opinion the procedure of the Chinese delegates in Paris in proposing to disclose secret agreements existing between the two Governments without first consulting Japan was wholly incorrect. Had that been all, there might have been no occasion for the alarm which his visit created. There was an addendum which may or not have been officially communicated, but it certainly was conveyed, and that was that if China did not have regard to Japan's wishes in the matter Japan would take steps to maintain her prestige. As the funds which support the present Ministry and its military backing threatened to be discontinued, there was consternation in the Cabinet, which had no hesitancy in coming to the decision that Japan's wishes should be respected. The President, however, was not so complacent. He held that China's delegates should be free and unfettered, and should exercise the plenary power with which they had been vested to the best of their discretion. Fortunately, he had the support of the Premier, who though in the Cabinet is, apparently, in this matter at least, not of the Cabinet. Encouragement in this patriotic attitude was forthcoming from the delegates to the Internal Peace Conference at Shanghai, who unanimously urged the President to withstand the claims of Japan, while telegrams expressing similar sentiments were received in tremendous volume from chambers of commerce and other organisations. For fully a week the struggle between President and Cabinet continued. It is not by any means ended, but at the moment it appears as if victory lies with Hsu Shih-chang, who has despatched a telegram to the delegation expressing confidence in it. Upon this action the President is to be heartily congratulated. It is proper. It is courageous. He has demonstrated afresh that he does not intend to be a puppet in the hands of the tuchuns who brought about his election to the exalted office which he occupies.

If the decision of the Peace Conference that this is the Year One in respect of all treaties and agreements is to be given effect to, it follows that all such secret documents should be disclosed or declared null and void in the event of their not being published. In the case of China it is feared that the present administration in order to maintain its position and that of the military who support it may not have the courage to take this step because of its enormous and serious commitments. This fear is accentuated by knowledge of the fact that Japan's policy in China cannot be carried out unless with the consent of the Government which it has reduced to subjection to its will, and which it unofficially keeps in power by the financial operations of its nationals acting in private or corporate capacities. The danger to China, the obstacle to democratic government in China comes from Japan, and necessarily the Japanese Government as such, and unless this difficulty be understood by those making the peace settlement, there may be entailed serious provision which could have been avoided.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.13-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—fine. Barometer—30.11. Temperature 5 a.m.—63. Humidity 5 p.m.—51.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 23 (reuter).
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's report says the tone of the market is unchanged. The price has fallen 1/8th in order to adjust the parity to the American quotation in view of the reduction in freights etc. The trade demand is still fairly active. Shanghai exchange is 4/9d to the taol.
London, Feb. 23 (reuter).
Silver is quoted at 47 3/4d. The market is quiet.

avoided had fuller knowledge been insisted upon.

In this matter of Japan's attempt to control China's peace delegation the press has given valuable publicity and has roused the public opinion of the country, unifying it to a remarkable degree. Indeed, it may truly be said that the Chinese speak with one voice on this subject. In Peking, however, the vernacular newspapers have not been so free to make comment or even to reproduce reports appearing in foreign journals. The *I Shih Pao* was the first Chinese paper in the city to publish the news, which it did in an extra on Wednesday. Within four hours it was stopped, and the editor invited to make his way to the police station, where he was lectured on the necessity of exercising caution. His paper had not published any original news: it simply reproduced the reports which had appeared in foreign newspapers. The editors of the other papers in the capital were warned in similar terms. Even the Chinese-owned English *Peking Leader*, which has been daily carrying cross lines demanding the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, which was forced upon China at the point of the bayonet, saw fit to modify a report which it published of an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Muzzling the press is not uncommon in Peking, but it has not been attempted since Hsu Shih-chang became President until this occasion, and it is not at all unlikely that he is unaware of the action which the authorities have taken in the matter. Fortunately, those who read English are better informed, but the mass of the people are kept in darkness and not encouraged to discuss politics. To-day may yet be seen in tea houses in the city the printed advice or warning "Do not talk politics."

The anti-opium committee started in Peking by a small body of foreigners and several Chinese has developed such a useful propaganda and collected a vast body of valuable data that it was deemed advisable to transform it into an association, which was done yesterday at a mass anti-opium meeting. Addresses were given by Sir Francis Aglen, Dr. Tenny, Tsai Yuan-pi, and others, while President Hsu sent his representative who read a statement from the Chief Executive.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Hongkong Jockey Club—Race Meeting—Third Day.
Theatre Royal—Vanity Fair.
Company—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.
SATURDAY, MARCH 1.
Hongkong Jockey Club—Race Meeting—Off-day.

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"BRIGHTENING CRICKET."

SOME SUGGESTIONS AND
CRITICISMS.

"A cricketer," writing in the *Manchester Guardian* says:—In a few days the M.C.C. meet to discuss the future of cricket, and it is possible that even this conservative body may be moved by the agitation for reform now in full swing—an agitation which is not without authoritative backing. There are, of course, special reasons in these days for looking at cricket from the point of view of reconstruction; the game will be resumed in new and difficult circumstances—for instance, demobilisation may not be completed by summer and the restrictions on railway travelling may still be in force—and special measures will be needed to readjust cricket to these circumstances. But in addition to this, it was evident before the war, from the financial statements of too many clubs, that the game was losing its attractiveness with the average man. The lover of cricket need not take fright at this zeal for reconstruction; cricket may well be all the better for a public inspection and overhauling. All one asks is that the scrutiny shall be conducted in the right spirit, on the understanding that national games, like constitutions, are grown rather than made, and that cricket assumed its present shape in no arbitrary way, but as the result of many years of development according to the conditions in which it has been played and the special genius of its greatest exponents.

It is worth considering, then, whether the ills from which cricket was suffering in the old days were not in a large measure simply the outcome of faulty administration, and whether they

may not be put right without making a shock to the game's constitution. The current lament about the ubiquitous "draw" was not always with us. It is surely no coincidence that this particular trouble became acute with the advent of the modern groundman and his arts. A case may be made out for the marked wicket, of course; it may be argued that stylish batting is dependent on a perfect pitch, and that the crowd will always pay to see a Spooner rather than a Tumble. And it is true that batting displays on a big scale can lend a magnificent spectacular attraction even to a drawn match. But apart from the fact that a really great batsman is worth watching on any wicket, cricket at its best—as it was in the nineties, for instance—is both a spectacle and a contest. To extract the maximum interest from the game the modern groundman must suffer us to put a check on a perfectly natural desire to produce "a billiard table" which breaks the bowler's heart and reduces him to impotence. A compromise between Stourbridge and, say, Old Trafford, as it was a few years ago (when C. B. Fry discovered a pebble of the first magnitude in the batting crease), would seem to be the ideal to aim at.

It is also held by many people that the administration of professionalism was not satisfactory in the seasons immediately before the war. Not duly were there too many paid players (these critics say), but they were unfairly distributed amongst the counties. So long as the wealthiest clubs may play as

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many professionals as they choose, the argument runs, as long will the poorer counties be put out of the running for the championship and the interest in the tournament consequently restricted to a few teams. But it must be confessed that some great authorities of the game do not share the view of these critics, Lord Harris for one. Amateurs probably hold their own in batting, but they are as a class, a long way behind the professionals as bowlers—and the most renowned eleven (as Lord Harris has pointed out recently) have been those that had the best bowlers, and those bowlers were generally professionals.

One would like to see something attempted to improve the standard of professional batting in point of freshness and style. It is hardly to be expected, of course, that the man whose livelihood depends on cricket will make runs with the ease and light-heartedness of the amateur who is in the game for the love of the thing—and his expenses. But there is too little done on our county grounds in the way of coaching young professionals into a free and graceful style. For the most part, their net practice is sheer drudgery and they are left to their own resources to develop their skill. One would like to see the admirable nursery principle as practised at Tonbridge more widely copied than it has yet been. There a young "colt" gets a coaching certainly not inferior to that of the amateur at his public school. It is by no accident that the Kent eleven invariably contains the brightest and most stylish of our professionals.

Coming to the suggestions which directly affect the form of cricket, the most important is the one advanced by the Lancashire County Committee to limit the duration of games to two days. This much may be said in favour of the proposal at once. It will attract the amateur who cannot always neglect his business for three consecutive days; also it will tend to abolish slow scoring. On the other hand, the two-day match must often be left unfinished, and the principle of deciding the game on the first innings is scarcely satisfactory, since so much then depends on winning the toss, especially in an unsettled summer. There is the further objection which old cricketers will not fail to put forward, that you will increase the speed of cricket only at the expense of much of its variety and beauty. The three-day match by its very length often lent itself to the manifold and dramatic fluctuations that are amongst the unique charms of the game. And there was something majestic in its pageantry sonorous totals.

THE L.B.W. RULE.

The reform agitators are, as might be expected, denouncing the l.b.w. rule, and amongst them may be found cricketers of the most conservative school. The bowler is undoubtedly handicapped by the fact that it is open to a batsman to negotiate a ball after it has beaten the bat with his pads. And if it be argued that in a country of wet summers the bowlers are favoured overmuch by the ground, the answer, surely, is that no cricketer worth his salt would confess to the need of any defence for his wicket but a good straight bat, even on the stickiest pitches. It is high time the l.b.w. rule was so altered that a player shall be given out for any obstruction by the pad; whether the ball pitches on the wicket or not.

One writer of authority has suggested that the game would be better without the left-handed batsman, "because he wastes time." The left-hander, it must be admitted, tries the patience and tends to upset the poise and movement of a game, but in the long run does he not put into the game as much if not more than he takes away? He is invariably a brighter cricketer; his very position at the wicket places him in a position to score runs briskly. It is hard to recollect more than a few left-handed batsmen who are amongst the notorious stone-walls of the game. Left-handed cricketers are, after all, rare enough, and the indulgence they ask of us while the field changes

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over" will be granted readily enough if we simply recollect that out of their ranks have come such artists as Clement Hill, Ransford, Bardsley, F.G.J. Ford, and Woolley, to name only a few. The charm of cricket surely lies in its infinite variety. It would seem a curious way of "brightening" the game to take away from it a source of contrast and diversion.—*Manchester Guardian*.

BULGARIAN TREASON CHARGES.

Dr. Christo Georgeff, son-in-law of M. Radoloff and a Deputy in the Chamber, has been arrested on charges of treason and bribery, and General Naideff, Minister of War under M. Radoloff's regime, and General Tantiloff, Bulgarian Military Plenipotentiary at Bukarest, are being prosecuted on similar charges.

NEW SHANGHAI VENTURE.

The prospectus has been issued of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance). The capital is Shanghai Taels 250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Taels 10 each. Of the above there are being issued 12,500 shares payable as to Taels 2.50 on application, Taels 2.50 on allotment and Taels 5 within three months after allotment. There are to be no promotion profits. The Directors are—E. T. Byrne, 24 Kiangso Road, Shanghai; T. H. Harris, Lower Wharf, Broadway, Shanghai; H. E. Morton, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

WINGARNS
THE WIRE OF LIFE

THE ENGLISH MANNER.

SOME EXPLANATIONS OFFERED TO AMERICANS.

Mr. John Galsworthy writes as follows—I have never held a wholehearted brief for the British character. There is a lot of good in it, but much which is repellent. It has a kind of deliberate unattractiveness, setting out on its journey with the words: "Take me or leave me." (One may respect a person of this sort, but it is difficult either to know or to like him. I am told that an American officer said recently to a British staff officer in a friendly voice: "So we're going to clean up Brother Boche, together!" and the British staff officer replied: "Really?" No wonder Americans sometimes say: "I've got no use for these fellows." The world is consecrated to strangeness and discovery, and the attitude of mind concerned in that "Really!" seems unforgivable, till one remembers that it is manner rather than matter which divides the hearts of American and British.

THE SHELL.

In a large, still half-levelled country, where every kind of natural type and habit comes to run a new thread into the rich tapestry of American life and thought, people must find it almost impossible to conceive the life of a little old island where traditions persist generation after generation without anything to break them up; where blood remains unbroken by new strains; where the old is not discarded for lack of contrasts, and manner gets as like a plaster mask. This English manner of a day, of what are called the classes, is the growth of only a century or so. There was probably nothing at all like it in the days of Elizabeth or even of Charles the Second. The English manner was still racy when the inhabitants of Virginia, as we are told, were overtasked that they could not be dispatched to them some hierarchical assistance for the good of their souls, and were answered: "D—n your souls, grow tobacco!"

BRITISH CULTURE.

But this British self-consciousness is no mere fluff, gaucho, it is our special form of what Germans would call Kultur. Behind every manifestation of thought or emotion, the Briton retains control of self, and is thinking: "That's all I'll let them see," even: "That's all I'll let myself feel." This stoicism is good in its refusal to be foundered; but in that it fosters a narrow outlook; starves emotion, spontaneity, and frank sympathy; destroys grace and what one may describe roughly as the lovable side of personality. The English hardly ever say just what comes into their heads. What we call "good form," the unwritten law which governs certain classes of the Briton; savors of the dull and glacial; but there lurks within it a core of virtue. It has grown up like a callous shell round two fine ideas—suppression of the ego lest it trample on the corns of other people; and exaltation of the maxim: "Deeds before words."

A LONELY RACE.

A Frenchman, André Chevrillon, whose book, "England and the War," I commend to anyone who wishes to understand British peculiarities, used these words in a recent letter: "You English are so utterly different from any other people in the world." Yes! We are a lonely race. Deep in our hearts, I think, we feel that only the American people could ever really understand us. And being extraordinarily self-conscious, perverse, and proud, we do our best to hide from American that we have any such feeling. It would distress the average Briton to confess that he wanted to be understood, had anything so natural as a craving for fellowship or for being liked. There is something touching and terrifying about our character about the depth at which it keeps its real yearnings, about the perversity with which it disguises them, and its inability to show its feelings. We are, deep down, underneath our laziness, the most combative

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THE LINK WITH AMERICA.

This link is a spiritual link with America, and yet one of the great barriers to friendship between the two peoples. We are not sure whether we are better than Americans. Whether really better than French, Germans, Russians, Italians, Chinese or any other race, it is of course more than a question, but these peoples are all so different from us that we are bound, I suppose, secretly to consider ourselves superior. But between Americans and ourselves under all differences there is some mysterious deep kinship which causes us to doubt, and makes us irritable, as if we were continually being tickled by that question: Now, am I really a better man than he? Exactly what proportion of American blood at this time of day is British I know not; but enough to make us definitely cousins—always awkward, relationship. We see in Americans a sort of image of ourselves; feel near enough, yet far enough, to criticize and carp at the points of difference. It is as though a man went out and encountered, in the street, what he thought for the moment was himself, and wounded in his amour propre instantly began to disparage the appearance of the fellow.

"ACT FOR YOURSELVES."

Probably community of language rather than of blood accounts for our sense of kinship, for a common means of expression cannot but mould thought and feeling into some kind of unity. One can hardly over-rate the intimacy which a common literature brings. The American and Briton, especially the British townsman, has a kind of bone-deep defiance of Fate, a readiness for anything which may turn up, a dry, wry smile under the blackest sky, and an individual way of looking at things, which nothing can shake, and Britons both, we must and will think for ourselves and know why we do a thing before we do it. We have that ingrained respect for the individual conscience which is at the bottom of all free institutions. Some years before the war an intelligent cultivated Austrian who had lived long in England was asked for opinion of the British. "In many ways," he said, "I think you are inferior to us; but one great thing I have noticed about you which we have not. You think and act and speak for yourselves." He has passed those years in America

instead of in England he must needs have pronounced the same judgment of Americans.

DEMOCRACY.

Under the pressure of this war there is, beneath the lip service we pay to democracy, a disposition to lose faith in it because of its undoubted weakness and inconvenience in a struggle with states autocratically governed; there is even a sort of secret reaction to democracy. On these lines there is no way out of a future of bitter rivalries, chicanery and wars, and the probable total failure of our civilisation. The only cure which I can see lies in democratising the whole world and removing the present weaknesses and slanders of democracy by education of the individual conscience in every country. Goodbye to that chance if Americans and Britons fall foul of each other, refuse to pool their thoughts and hopes and to keep the general welfare of mankind in view. They have got to stand together, not in aggressive and jealous policies, but in defence and championship of the self-governing, "live and let live" philosophy of life.

THE WORLD WIRELESS.

As soon as peace is signed and the relaxation of restrictions allows of the free flight of aeroplanes, the air service for passengers, mails, parcels, and larger goods will be greatly developed, and will in time extend to all parts of the world. A system of wireless and a complete organization for its effective use will be features of the scheme making for increased safety. Mr. Geoffrey Isaacs stated recently that the Marconi Company will be prepared to supply every aeroplane with a combined wireless and telegraph installation, under the management of a thoroughly qualified operator, adopting the system that is now in force with regard to ships. There will be charts and direction finders which will give the operator the exact position of the aeroplane wherever it may be. Wireless stations are to be erected on the frontier of Cashmere and the Chinese side of Siberia. The machinery will be carried across China without a wheel, for there is neither railway nor road. Mr. Isaacs has arranged with Mr. Handley Page for the transport by one or more of his big aeroplanes. The journey inland will occupy two or three days, in place of the same number of months under ordinary conditions.



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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

Walters.—at the French Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th February, 1919, Kathleen Elsie Lysaught, the beloved wife of Alfred J. Walters, No. 9, Broadwood Road.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. A. J. Walters begs to return sincere thanks to his relatives and friends for the many expressions of condolence received on his recent bereavement, and also for the beautiful floral tributes sent.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1919.

THE DANGER OF EPIDEMICS.

Up to the present, Hongkong, for some unknown reason, has been little touched by the wave of influenza, which has left its terrible mark throughout the five continents of the world. We say unknown reason, for it is impossible to understand why a place such as this should have escaped. Hongkong is one of the biggest ports in the East, in which is to be found ships from every part of the globe, with the result that this Colony is one of the most cosmopolitan towns in the world. Again, if we consider the existing conditions of the place, especially the great dearth in housing accommodation and the consequent overcrowding among the Chinese, it seems virtually impossible that we should have escaped this world wide epidemic so long. Even now in Shanghai there are a few cases of influenza of the pneumonic kind; and one of the local schools has been closed. For the last few weeks in Hongkong we have had very many cases of the ordinary kind of the malady, and it has been daily increasing, but as yet the more dangerous form, which has left behind it a trail of death in other parts of the world, has passed us by.

We read of thousands of deaths in London alone and thousands throughout the rest of Great Britain. The same is true as regards the other countries in Europe. Africa, and especially South Africa, has suffered more than any other country, and we have also read of the malady's terrible ravages in Australia, America, and many parts of Asia. Nearly every ship from America that arrives in this port reports one or more deaths on the voyage from this source, and quite recently in Japan, and especially in Kobe, there have been many deaths; in fact in Kobe, it can almost be said to have become an epidemic. It will be seen therefore that as far as the East is concerned, the new disease has become a real and imminent danger. We do not know what steps, if any, the authorities in Hongkong have taken to meet this danger, but we consider that some precautionary measures should be taken at once. In this case too much stress cannot be laid on the truth of the old saying "Prevention is better than cure," and we cannot but think that the authorities have sometimes in the past given more of their energies to the cure of epidemics than to their prevention. But the question of epidemics is not only a local one; it is one of the most important for all the countries in the world.

As soon as peace is secure, and shipping free again, emigration will begin on a large scale. North and South America desire more labour. For example, the number of immigrants into the United States in June 1913, was 176,261, whereas in June, 1917, it was only 11,035. On the other hand, the general distress in Russia and many of the other countries in Europe will cause many to take any opportunity of emigrating. And France, Belgium, and perhaps Germany, will require labour from abroad. It will be seen, therefore, that we are likely to experience a very great movement of population, and that at a time when disease is everywhere rampant. In these circumstances, it is impossible to emphasise too much the danger of epidemics. The terrible toll of influenza has shown us that epidemic disease has become an international question, and that the civilised States of the world must take joint action if a solution is to be found. We must have international supervision and international control, and some system must be established at once, for it is better to forestall the danger than to wait until we have to face it. It is not only a question for the doctors, it is a matter for statesmanship, of which provision is supposed to be the greatest attribute. Supervision on an international scale is urgently necessary, and the duty of supervision rests primarily upon the Allies, the urgency of whose domestic problems should not blind them to the fact that reconstruction at home will hardly be possible if there is chaos abroad.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

Those who believed in the bringing to justice of those who have been guilty of the terrible crimes which have marked the war, no matter how high their station may be, will be glad to notice of late the accumulating evidence that the Allies are not losing sight of this essential requirement. Over the week-end we had the news that the Allied Generalissimo in the Turkish Capital had ordered the notorious German General, Liman von Sanders, to stand his trial for ordering the Armenian and Syrian massacres. Now we are informed that the British military authorities have made several arrests in connection with the ill-treatment of the Kut war prisoners. On top of this comes the statement that sufficient evidence has been procured for the conviction of twenty submarine commanders, of murder. Seven of these are said to have the worst records, and the opinion is expressed that their surrender and trial by an Allied Naval Tribunal should be included in the Armistice terms. This is good news, for it shows that the Allies are in dead earnest over the punishment of those who have stooped to the most abominable practices during the war.

WHAT OF THE OTHERS?

But what we are interested in knowing is whether the Allies are merely going to be content with bringing to trial men who, after all, were subordinates, and many of whom, it may safely be said, were either acting under instructions from their superiors or, in their foul deeds, had the tacit approval of the latter. We have been told more than once by responsible statesmen that the Allies will not hesitate to call to account the real sinners, whoever they are. Then what of the ex-Kaiser? He is, we presume, still in hiding in Holland. When is the machinery to be put in motion for his surrender to the Allies? All sorts of fanciful arguments have been trotted out to show that he is merely a political refugee, but no-one who knows of his part in the war can seriously advance that contention. Incidentally, verdicts of murder have been definitely returned against the ex-Kaiser by more than one English jury, and we cannot see why, on those verdicts, his extradition is not applied for. The Crown Prince, also, has been guilty of extraditable offences. Then why should the Allies temporise any longer? If submarine commanders can be put on trial, so can those higher up. The guilty deserve full punishment for their crimes. Let the Allies be consistent and put Wilhelm and the ex-Crown Prince on their trial with the rest of the gang who have abused the accepted methods of conducting warfare.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

There are two factors operating in Germany at the moment from which the utmost danger may arise. We refer to unemployment and a great shortage of foodstuffs. This is vouched for by British officers who have been investigating conditions there. A telegram appearing to-day gives details of the situation in these respects. We are told that unless outside help is forthcoming, either famine or Bolshevism, and probably both, will ensue before the next harvest. It would seem, indeed, that the latter is already rapidly spreading. That is what one gathers from the terrible things that are happening in Munich and other places. The outlook is none too cheering, but it is at least comforting to know, on good authority, that there is no immediate danger of a revival of Germany's military power. All the same, it is in the Allies' own interests to prevent the German people from getting out of hand, for chaos and confusion can only complicate the eventual conclusion of a satisfactory peace. Germany will have to be re-educational; of that there is no doubt. But due safeguards will have to be taken in the process.

DAY BY DAY.

IT MUST BE BETTER TO ATTEMPT A DUTY, THOUGH WE FAIL, THAN NEVER TO ATTEMPT IT AT ALL.

The cases at the Magistracy this morning were of a petty nature.

To-day's health return shows one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever, the victim being a Chinese.

Our report of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's sermon of Sunday morning will appear in to-morrow's issue.

We see by a Home paper that among recent contributions to the British Red Cross Society was one of £50 from Mr. C. A. Hooper of Hongkong.

The public is reminded that the "Vanity Fair" Company opens at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night, with many new and attractive features.

The total output of the Kallam Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 8, amount ed to 7,777 tons and the sales during the period, to 23,181 tons.

The staging of "Pinkie and the Fairies," to be produced on the 21st March, will surpass anything ever done before by the A. D. C. Some of the best musical talent has been secured and over fifty girls and children will be featured in the show. The music of "Pinkie and the Fairies" is by Frederick Norton, composer of "Cha Chin Chow," and although the play was first produced in London over ten years ago, it is still toured in the Provinces and always enjoys phenomenal popularity.

The latest acquisition for ambulance work in Hongkong is a motor wagon for conveying patients, which, we understand, is the gift of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Built locally, the upper part is constructed on a Regal chassis. It is coloured blue with the Red Cross on the sides and in front of the shield of the Brigade. The wagon will accommodate two stretchers, while there is seating inside for half a dozen or more slight cases. The necessary folding steps and other provisions make it a useful vehicle for its work.

BELGIUM'S THANKS.

A beautiful memorial by Victor Roussseau, the Belgian sculptor, is to be erected in London early next year as an expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation to Great Britain. Every Belgian refugee in this country has contributed something towards the cost, the sum collected being £6,000. The site will be given by the County Council. The memorial, which is nearly completed, represents Belgium symbolised as a woman, expressing through a boy and girl to the generations yet unborn the generosity of Great Britain. On either side are bas-reliefs of a knight symbolising Great Britain and a woman, Fidelity. The following is the address of farewell and gratitude to the British nation by M. Smeesters, Chairman of the Belgian Reparation Committee, on behalf of the refugees: "We shall never forget that when our country was overrun by its enemy the British Government offered us on behalf of the nation a refuge where we could live and escape the tyranny of the Germans. We shall never forget the wave of friendship which passed through England, the sudden formation of nearly 2,000 committees, the kind hospitality offered to our people by these committees as well as by private families. Under the protection of your laws we have been able to maintain in England the special characteristics of our race; we have had our universities, our schools, our churches, and our newspapers, and it is true to say that Great Britain has given hospitality not to some individuals, but to the Belgian soul which was able to breathe freely when the Belgian territory was under the heel of the enemy."

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[By "AJAX."]

This week the Hongkong Season is at its zenith. The Race Meeting is a local event of considerable interest, attracting many volarities and pleasure-seekers to this Colony for the occasion. The hotels are packed, and it was not surprising to find a large muster at the Happy Valley yesterday. Ladies and gents flitting away across the lawn in an endless stream made us realise that Hongkong, the sleepy hollow, can be gay if only once a year. Those who frequented the Race Course yesterday could not have failed to be struck by the almost entire absence of the Chinese at the grand stand. It is said that by way of revenge because their representations to open the doors of the Jockey Club membership to the Chinese have so far proved futile, the Chinese kept away. A conservative estimate places the decrease in the takings and in the distribution of dividends in the various racing stakes at about thirty per cent., and this is attributed to the Chinese preferring to stay at home. The question is: Will the Stewards consent to altering the rules of the Jockey Club and take in a few Chinese? That is a moot point. It will, no doubt, be a tremendous wrench with the past. The Chinese ask: Are the articles of association of the Hongkong Jockey Club like the laws of the Medes and Persians that they cannot be amended and modified? The subject is a delicate one, but cannot a feasible plan be devised to meet both viewpoints? In a conversation a very prominent member of the community yesterday at Happy Valley revealed the fact that there is not complete unanimity amongst the Jockey Club members on this subject. His view, shortly, was that this year's depreciation in takings would be nothing compared to the next or succeeding years, should the Chinese decide to continue the "boycott." It is to be hoped that a spirit of compromise will prevail.

The Hongkong Government has stirred itself and has appointed a Committee to consider the measures to be taken to celebrate the conclusion of peace in a manner worthy of Hongkong. The first list, which appeared in the Gazette, of the 14th was fairly comprehensive one, and every community was well represented. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, G.M.C., by virtue of his position and his honourable record with the Colony, was fittingly appointed chairman of that committee. It was beyond the wild dreams of anybody that such an appointment could be objected in any circle. On the 17th a letter, signed by "Some English Dissenters" appeared in the Press taking objection to the chairman of the committee being other than an Englishman, Scotch, Irish or Welsh. It has been most amusing to note the fuss and solemn comment of the Dissenters on the Government announcement. The clamorous terror of these gentlemen leaves me cold. Out of all this pother and p-w-wow and truculence no good can come. If the chairman is one of the stamp of Sir Paul Chater there should be nothing to grumble at.

The dissent scintillates with provocations to lurid profanity. Here is a gem of the collection: "In view of the fact that the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh were the chief Britons directly concerned in the active prosecution of the war, we strongly think that the Chairman of the Committee ought to be a representative of one of these races—especially when we remember the terms of the Local Despatch Ordinance." A more mischievous letter could not be conceived. It is an ungenerous stab. It is customary to moderate, if not deprecate the most able and experienced non-English. *Mugilus latipes* you will sneer, quite so; but if the dissenters had had the most ordinary guignon they would have obviated such a reference. *Basileus* for the life of me I cannot understand why these Dis-

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PUBLIC GRIEVANCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Would your esteemed newspaper kindly help us in the public grievance that all the inhabitants at Sam Sui Po are now compelled to endure? The inhabitants are extremely poor, with the exception of the larger firms, such as the Cosmopolitan Dock, Asiatic Petroleum Co., and other shippers.

When the ferries were lately reorganised it was a great pity that the poor wage-earner was not considered.

The ferry station is now taken from its old position at the centre of Hongkong and placed in the West Point district, obliging the ferry passengers to use the tram-cars to and fro and at the same time the ferry fare is now increased. Where does the poor man come in?

As we cannot afford to live in Hongkong, surely we may be allowed to land at or near the business centre of the city. The former landing station was most suitable.

We always admitted that a local Aerated Water Factory had the most right to the Wharf and would be grateful if we could see the ferry reinstated in this position.

This ferry service is now being steadily abandoned by the people who find it cheaper to hire a ricksha and take the Mongkok Ferry.

The Government has spent much money on reclamation, and housing schemes have been a great success, which I now feel will prove a failure, as the trouble and expense to reach Hongkong is exorbitant; only the Tram Co. gains.

Possibly the above large business concerns will beg the Government to reconsider their poorer employers.

Thanking you for this great favour.

Yours etc.,

SELF GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1919.

senters should take up any grievance, if such a one is existent, on behalf of the Press. The dissenters state that they were surprised to find the Press left out "in the cold." Such solicitude for the Press is really embarrassing. All this makes the agitation so artificial, suspicious and ill-hatched. At any rate, the Press, for whom Dissenters have a soft corner in their hearts, have now been honoured with places on the Committee.

Mr. J. M. Alves, has been again before the limelight during the week. After the annual meeting of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company it was his turn to be heckled. "Fairplay" in the Press put to him seven pertinent questions on his housing scheme. Two of these interrogatories were: "Is it true that the expense of keeping the houses in repair will not be much less than the rent? Whether the houses in question will not have to be pulled down and rebuilt in five years?" "Fairplay" administered the counterpoints with an inquisitorialness that Mr. Alves' statement at the annual meeting, that he was helping hundreds to solve the housing problem, justified him in asking. He formulated his criticism of Mr. Alves' scheme which, according to his view, were the sum substance of the indictment. Mr. Alves' outburst in reply to "Fairplay's" letter was surprising to his friends. Mr. Alves raised his hands in holy horror at this. Here him speak: "It appears to me that the object of the writer in raising these questions was more for a mischievous intention than a sincere wish to have the desired information." Tut, tut, Mr. Alves.

"Fairplay" makes a calm and clear statement. To me this has been plain, but I am open to conviction from the other side. Such conviction, however, is not to be induced by mere vituperation, but by lucid and subtle reasoning of which I am sorry Mr. Alves has not so far shown in this matter a complete mastery. He, like Frankenstein, has created a monster capable of no end of mischief. If Mr. Alves

ROWING PROSPECTS.

HENLEY REGATTA AND THE VARSITY BOAT RACE.

London, December 8.—Although there has been a good deal of activity on the Thames, especially at Putney and Hammersmith, among the principal clubs and many newly formed organisations, it is extremely unlikely there will be any "Varsity" boat race over the Putney to Mortlake course before 1920. Although there has been plenty of rowing at both Oxford and Cambridge, it has scarcely been of the type necessary for a strenuous race of this description. As a matter of fact, neither "Varsity" has at present the material from which a crew could be chosen because the men of the required physique have been otherwise engaged. Even supposing a large number of oarsmen speedily return to their respective quarters, and there is certain to be a substantial influx after Christmas, the necessary training could hardly be completed in time for the race to take place at the usual time. It would be possible to have a "Varsity" Boat Race, if precedent, so far as the time of year is concerned, were for once ignored, and the race decided in the autumn, but it is most probable that the rival Blues will not meet on the Thames before 1920.

A Henley Royal is far more likely of realisation. One enthusiast, it is said, has already hired a launch for Henley week. Rowing men generally look forward to an early pronouncement by the stewards on the matter.

When the management committee of Henley Regatta do meet they will have to appoint a new chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Herbert Thomas Steward. It is probable that Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, who took an active interest in the management of the innumerable details during the last few years, will be the new chairman. Captain W. F. C. Holland is another enthusiast who will be sadly missed. He officiated as distance judge and was a very popular figure in the rowing world. He coached the Oxford crews of recent years prior to 1913 during their training.

Whether there is rowing on a big scale or not next year, nothing is more certain than that the principal clubs will lose no opportunity of renewing activities without delay. Representatives of clubs will meet under the auspices of the Thames Amateur Rowing Association early in the New Year to discuss the possibilities. That there will be some competitive rowing at one or two centres is a certainty. The demand for it will be irresistible.

The National Amateur Rowing Association, which so effectively caters for what one might term the working-class amateur, is already preparing for the future. Mr. T. W. J. Wolodge and Mr. F. C. Soper, two officials of the Association, are leaving no stone unturned to secure a resumption of rowing on the Lea and Thames as early as possible. The association were developing international races on a big scale in 1914, and doubtless every effort will be made to get up a race with a French crew next year. One wonders whether the demoralising influence of the war will result in any degree of fusion of the A.R.A. and N.A.R.A. Each body regulates rowing for men who indulge in it for the mere love of the sport, but at present members of the N.A.R.A. are debarred from competing under A.R.A. rules, simply because they earn their livelihood through the exertion of muscular energy. Mr. R. C. Lehmann years ago sought to have the distinction removed, but without success. It is doubtful whether the new conditions will break down the barrier, but the N.A.R.A. deserve every credit for their enterprise and initiative in the past.

The professional side of the sport has sustained a very serious loss through the death of William Albany who was killed in action some months ago. Although invalided home after being wounded in France, Ernest Barry will be able to defend his title as champion of the world should there be any challengers.

will speak out, it will give us an inkling of how matters stand. Mr. Alves ends up his epistle as follows: "Possibly, I might be able to do him ('Fairplay') a good turn, as he is my principle to return good for evil." Mr. Alves' final outburst is great. This pathetic attitude of injured innocence of Mr. J. M. Alves, the *unco guid*, was too much for "Fairplay."

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RACING PRIZES.

OWNERS DEMAND MORE ADDED MONEY.

London, December 9.—Whether big prizes are essential to the prosperity of racing is not a question for hasty or impulsive decision. No end of people, looking merely at superficialities would at once answer: "Yes, they are essential." One feels instinctively of most things that they are good or bad, right or wrong, as the case may be, and these first impressions are so often borne out that it might be unjust to class these lightning plumpers for huge prizes with the thoughtless and unreflecting. But the matter is important and needs close attention.

Have bigger prizes always ensured larger fields and keener competition?

This question can be answered without any hesitation in the negative. For example, there is the "Jubilee," the last of the spring handicaps, and so vastly popular with Londoners. Usually its value is about treble that of the Lincolnshire Handicap. On the principle, therefore, of the biggest prizes attracting the best and most horses, the "Jubilee" fields should greatly excel those which assemble on the "bleak windswept Carlisle"; but in point of numbers, at any rate, this is not the case. Then there is the Grand National at Liverpool, worth only £1,975 to the winner in 1893—a random selection of date—whereas Ally Sloper credited Lady Nelson with £3,515 in 1914. But these higher emoluments have not made one particle of difference to the race itself.

Compared with the Jubilee and the Grand National for value the Cesarewitch and Cambridgehire are very "small potatoes." Yet these handicaps invariably arouse the fiercest rivalry. They come at the back end for one thing, while as everybody knows they have always been tremendous betting mediums.

If big prizes are essential, and must be provided, where is the money coming from?

Not only do the reconstructionists call out for more prize money. They want it—which is important—to be added money. Some races are frankly devoid of all endowment—owners provide every penny of the money. It is asserted, and no doubt correctly, that owners subscribe in entrance fees and forfeit 60 per cent. of the entire stake money!

Lord D'Abernon has bluntly said this state of things must be altered. He was setting out the protests and demands of the stake reconstructionists, and looked round the world for supporting examples. Among other races he cited the Grand Prix worth £12,000 added money, the A.J.C. Derby with £5,000, and the Melbourne Cup with £8,000. Of these three examples the least felicitous is the French one on account of the source of a great part of its endowment. This in 1914, after which war interrupted things, included £10,000 given by the City of Paris and a large sum by the railway companies. How much more worthy the Victory Derby next June would be in a financial sense if the City and Country of London were adding \$80,000 to the stake and the two railway companies which serve Epsom and reap such a golden harvest in race week £1,000 each?

Ways and means do not readily suggest themselves for raising a big prize augmentation fund. Lord D'Abernon says the "better must pay his quota." I asked him to explain whether by this he meant:

1. A tax on bookmakers?
2. Establishment of the pari-mutuel? These are extreme measures, and for the present Lord D'Abernon wishes to see what can be done in other directions.

BUGLES.

TRIBUTE TO A MIDNIGHT MELODY.

Margaret Ashworth writes:—There was a certain late Scottish nobleman who liked to appear unbidden to sup with his friends in a neighbouring valley, and he had the pleasant habit of coming to his entertainment escorted, by two pipers and a henchman. His way lay across rough untracked country, and long before the little party could be seen the sound of pipes in the muck of the hills heralded its approach. It is inevitable that such customs should die in the throbbing grip modernity has on man's mind. Another generation and the host of the car, if not the drone of the aeroplane, will have replaced that ancient music.

The pipes of the Scotsman are very probably a true relic of barbarism, but there is something impersonal, unearthly, in their sound that has only one parallel in our island life; the notes of a bugle. No one who has ever heard the long-drawn skirl of the pipes coming and going in the glen can ever forget the sound; no one who has ever listened to the note of a bugle crying the Last Post in the reverberating darkness of an empty shore and sea, can ever forget that either. In each case there is a portent of unreality, of unseen visitation.

According to rumour, people whose homes have lain within call of a large training camp have had over much of the music of the last few years. Yet it is hard to believe but that they will be sorry when those clear notes no longer tell that the morning and evening have made another day. Not that one would wish such signals to become universal; that factories should change their sirens for steam bugles; God forbid!

The bugle belongs properly to the ancient ritual of war, and for centuries has sounded the passing of heroes. And those who live to rejoice in that millennium wherein all war must cease, will, it is to be hoped, see to it that the bugle is decently buried with the sword, and not turned into some changeling for domestic merriment.

Measured by human calculations, the war has taken some four years out of the even tenor of our lives, and given instead what seemed to be at the time as an unending spell of horror and confusion. It tore from us here in London our dress of peace, and girt us about with the panoply of the battleground. And such is our childishness that we cannot help thinking lovingly of one item of that investiture, the midnight bugles. Are there any of us who have sat under our frail roofs in those nights of bombs and gunfire, and heard the fusillade become fainter and fainter and cease; and have waited, fearful lest it should return; and have then heard the silence shattered by the joyous notes of the "All clear," who could help loving bugles?

Let bugles pass and be buried with the dead honour of battle. We still have brass bands and gramophones.

Here is a chance for the reconstructionist. My own ideas can wait—I should like to have those of other people before cutting loose.

If any scheme has taken tangible shape in Lord D'Abernon's mind, or in the mind of either of his supporters, I am sure the racing public would be interested to have it. Moreover, its ventilation might bring in useful and even valuable hints.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

MODERN ENGINEERING SHOW ROOM.

On or about the 28th inst., Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. will move to No. 2 Queen's Road Central, the old Grand Hotel building, where they have leased the entire first and second floors. The first floor will be occupied by the Engineering and Import Departments, and the second floor by the Export Department and Consulting Rooms. The engineering show room will be enlarged, and all the latest and best mechanical and electrical supplies will be on exhibition. The Import Department will be supplied with ample space and a full line of samples. Limited stocks will be carried in Hongkong, and very large stocks in Shanghai and Manila.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., have been successful in procuring a very large collection of American agencies, which are well recognised amongst the largest and best of the world.

The Engineering Department represent the following:—The Allied Machinery Co. of America, Babcock & Wilcox Co. (Am. Co.), Baldwin Locomotive Works, Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company, J. G. Brill, British Thomson-Houston Company, (Rugby), Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company, Buffalo-Springfield Road Roller & Co., R. & J. Dick Limited, (Glasgow), Edison Storage Battery Company, Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Garlock Packing Company, General Electric Company of America, Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Hercules Powder Company, Hooven, Owen, Rentschler Co., Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Keuffel & Esser Co., Koppel Industrial Car & Equipment Co., James Leffel Company, Ligerwood Manufacturing Co., McConway & Torley Co., Milburn Wagon Company, National Carbon Company, Pelton Water Wheel Co., Pressed Steel Car Company, E. Reader & Sons, Ltd. (Nottingham, England), A.B. See Electric Elevator Co., Saco Lowell Shops, Scott & Williams, Schroeder Headlight Co., Skinner Engine Company, Societe Genoise (Geneva), Standard Steel Works, Standard Underground Cable Co., Sullivan Machinery Company, U.S. Graphite Company, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp., and Wason Manufacturing Company.

The Import Department represent the following:—Sherwin-Williams Co., Simmons Hardware Company, United States Rubber Export Company, Certain-teed Products Corporation, Belknap Glass Company, Parks, Davis and Company, Merck and Company, Procter and Gamble Company, Contributing Company and Scottish Tuber Company (Glasgow).

Many of the engineering agencies have special representatives in the Shanghai Office, where they are available at all times for expert technical advice, and visit the various offices when their services are required. The first six Companies shown in Import Department also have special representatives who visit the different offices and call on the trade.

The above staff of specialists enable Andersen, Meyer and Company to furnish very valuable service to the trade, and in collecting their Agencies, quality has been of prime importance so that the trade will be assured of not only purchasing the best obtainable, but that it will fully answer the requirements it is purchased for.

The rapid increase of business has made it necessary to move to larger quarters, and every care has been taken in building up the local staff, so that Hongkong and South China will reap a full benefit of this wonderful collection of Agencies.

Mr. F. W. Cox, the Manager, is well known in business circles. Before taking charge of the South China business for Andersen, Meyer and Company, Limited, he was their representative for the Baldwin Locomotive Works with Headquarters at Shanghai.

No doubt Andersen, Meyer and Company, Limited, represent the true spirit of American initiative and aggressive business policy, which is being now felt more fully throughout the world than ever before.

NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

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Peking, Feb. 23.

The foreign Ministers are strongly opposing a Japanese loan of \$20,000,000.

Leung Shih-ye is opposing the suggestion for the internationalisation of Chinese railways. The foreign press has expressed surprise at Liang's pro-Japanese and anti-British and anti-American attitude.

China's claim against Germany for indemnity for losses during war, after investigation, is based as follows:—Military expenses and losses in commerce form one section; loss of lives another. The total lives lost are 1,175 labourers and 788 sailors, while two students died in actual fighting.

The balance of the Japanese loan, 17 millions, has been paid and public indignation is intensified.

A Shanghai report states that Chu Kai-kim's credentials are not recognised, owing to the power given him being insufficient. The credential states that Chu must refer details to Peking from time to time.

Shanghai, Feb. 23.

The whole Conference met on the morning of the 22nd inst. and after a discussion of the Shensi question, which is partly settled, the diplomatic question was discussed. Tang Shao-ye said the whole country is excited by the Sino-Japanese matter and both delegates should jointly wire to Peking to disclose the military agreement with Japan, and all supplementary secret agreements. Chu Kai-kim said he had wired certain suggestions to Peking already, and he realizes that the people should back up the Government's diplomacy. He agrees to wire to Peking to demand their disclosure.

The Russian Legation denies Russo-Japanese negotiations to yield outer Mongolian rights to Japan, as rumoured by Japan.

The question of the international administration of railways in China has already been taken up by the Paris Conference. The administration officials are British, 22; American, 20; French, 12; Japanese, 9; Russian and Belgium, 3 each.

The Foreign Department has notified the foreign Ministers that the War Participation Army will not be used for internal fighting.

The Paris delegates have cabled that the Conference will discuss the Shanghai secret agreement when President Wilson again returns to Europe in March.

INFANTILE INDIGESTION.

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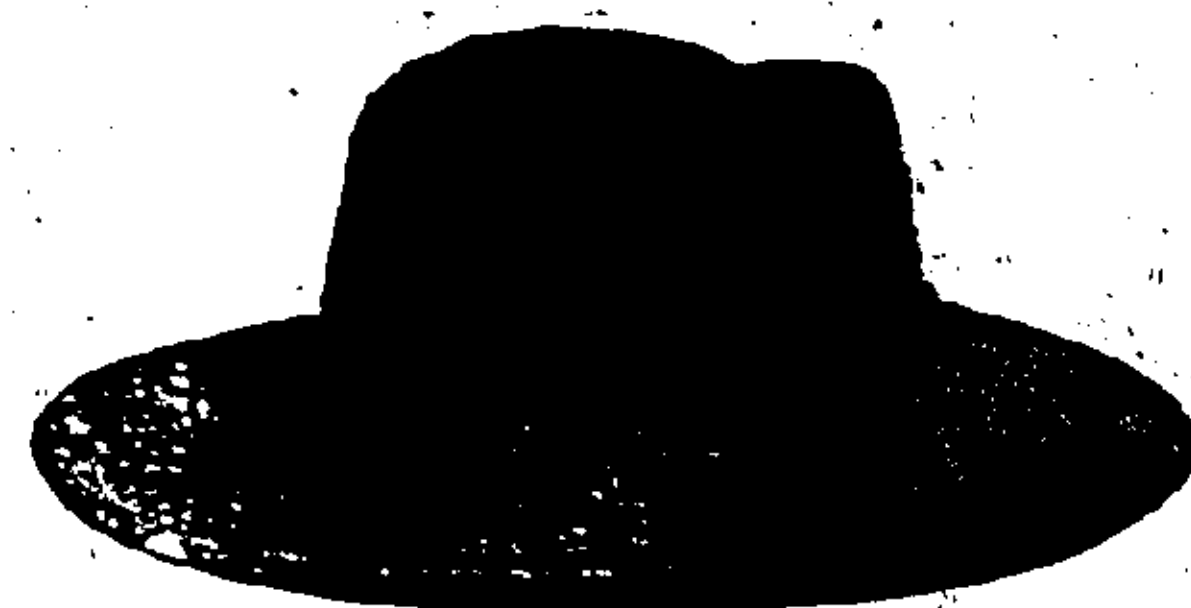
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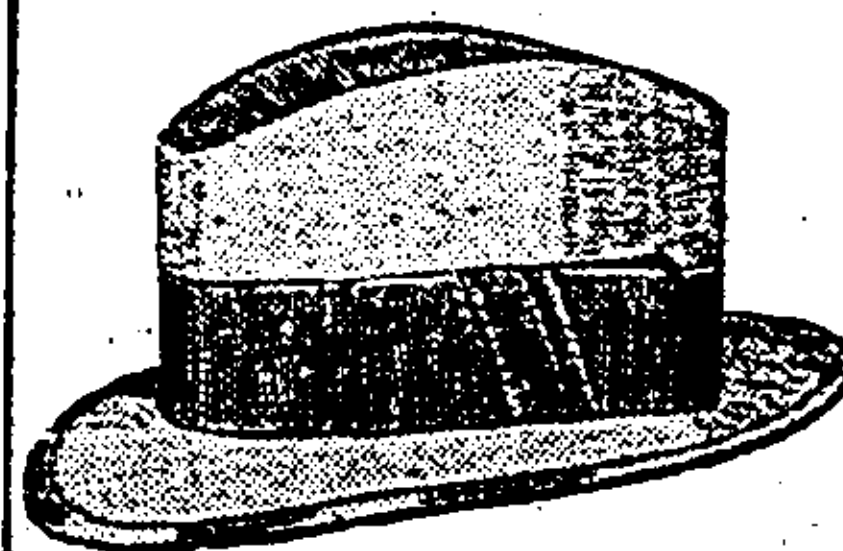
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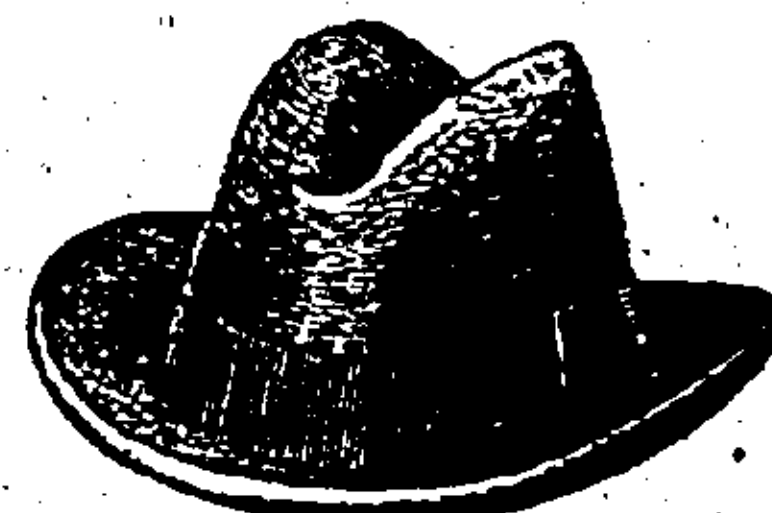


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EMPERESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KALOMO" Sailing about February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach he undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.
Mr. W. J. Lawrence has been appointed second officer, Yusan; Mr. S. J. Barden, second officer, Yusan; Mr. F. Mason, second officer, Fausang, is on reserve. Mr. D. G. Burleigh has been appointed second officer, Fausang. Mr. R. Poto-Hunt, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tuckwo. Mr. J. W. Duncan, second officer, Kutwo, has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr. A. Dockwrey, chief officer, Kutwo, has gone chief officer, Kingsing. Mr. S. Polkinghorn, chief officer, Kingsing, has gone acting master, Esang. Captain A. L. L. Burton, of the Esang, has resigned. Mr. J. B. Crament, chief engineer, Esang, is on leave. Mr. E. Aiken, second engineer, Esang, has gone chief engineer, same ship. Mr. L. Grohe, second officer, Toonan, has gone chief officer, same ship. Mr. J. Johnston, third engineer, Kiangteen, has gone second engineer, same ship. Mr. C. Lyons has been appointed third engineer, Kiangteen. Mr. J. Caversham, second engineer, Kellee, has gone chief engineer, same ship. Mr. C. Pederson, third engineer, has gone second engineer, same ship. Mr. S. Areson has been appointed third engineer, Kellee. Captain R. M. C. Wallace, of the An Lan, has resigned. Captain J. G. Hannigan, from leave, has gone master, An Lan. Captain M. MacDonald, of the Sigan, is on reserve. Captain E. B. Jones, from reserve, has gone master, Sigan. Mr. G. B. Leicester, second officer, Yingchow, has resigned. Captain W. Tonkin, from reserve, has gone supernumerary, Sigan. Mr. J. Mathias, chief officer, Shengking, is on leave. Mr. A. Fillingham, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Shengking. Mr. T. L. Rasmussen, from reserve, has gone second officer, Shengking. Mr. E. G. Dyke has been appointed second officer, Chingkiang. Mr. T. Halvorsen, second officer, Chenan, has gone second officer, Chingkiang. Mr. W. E. Earle, second officer, Kiangkiang, has gone second officer, Chenan. Mr. H. Tarby, second officer, Shansui, has gone second officer, Kiangkiang. Mr. T. E. McIntyre, chief engineer, Ngankin, is on leave. Mr. W. M. Stewart, second engineer, Ngankin, has gone chief engineer, same ship. Mr. H. Tulloch has been appointed second engineer, Chingkiang. Mr. R. E. Bisset, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Sigan. Mr. J. Grimshaw has been appointed third engineer, Yingchow. Mr. R. H. Brown, second engineer, Yingchow, has gone chief engineer, Kwangse. Mr. J. Work, third engineer, Yingchow, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. W. F. Cowen, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Taming. Mr. J. Symington, chief engineer, Taming, is on leave. Mr. R. R. Neil, chief engineer, Kwangse, is on reserve. Mr. R. B. Smith, chief officer, Patriot, has resigned. Captain J. S. Wilson, of the Kwongying, has resigned. Mr. O. Fans has been appointed master Kwongying. Mr. B. C. Peling, chief officer, Van Waerwijk, has resigned. Mr. W. Ross has been appointed chief officer, Van Waerwijk. Mr. R. Baillie has been appointed third engineer, Patriot. Mr. G. S. Rodgers, third engineer, Patriot, has resigned. Mr. R. E. Shaw, second engineer, Haiyang, has resigned. Mr. A. Nicoll, chief engineer, Patriot, has resigned. Mr. B. A. Ballantine, second engineer, Patriot, has gone chief engineer, same ship.

TOLL OF CONSUMPTION.
At the annual general meeting of the London Centre Branch of the Nation of Employees' Approved Societies, held recently at the London Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was unanimously passed favouring the appointment of a Ministry of Health, in support of which Dr. Noel Bardwell spoke of the prevalence of tuberculosis, stating that more than any other form of illness, this disease took its toll of workers in the prime of life. Every year 60,000 deaths occurred from this disease. At this moment there were, it was estimated, a quarter of a million consumptives in this country, the larger portion of whom were to be found among the working classes. Among the contributory causes of tuberculosis were malnutrition, sweated labour, impure milk, bad housing and ill-ventilated workshops and workrooms. This was a matter which must be dealt with by the new Government.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	26th Feb. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	27th Feb. at noon
SHANGHAI	Chenan	1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	4th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	5th Mar. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample space. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantse and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Feb. 25, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilpanas	Java	in port	24th Feb.	Java
Tilimong	Java	in port	27th Feb.	Shanghai
Tilmarok	Java	22nd Feb.	27th Feb.	Shanghai
Tilini	Java	23rd Feb.	27th Feb.	Shanghai
Tililap	Macassar	8th Mar.	12th Mar.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hainan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 25th Feb. at 1 p.m.
Mailan	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 28th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur., 27th Feb. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 27th Feb. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yunsang	Fri., 28th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 1st Mar. at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsing	Sat., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 7th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 8th Mar. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KALASAK" and "KALAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAREWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports as convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Singapore by a steamer, having up to 100 tons of cargo capacity.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from 1st Oct. to 1st Oct. between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei, 1st Oct. 1919.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" Sunday, 9th March.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"BURMA MARU" 3rd March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" End of March.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE PORTSWORTHENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"PEKINGO MARU" Middle of March.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

"DAIBOSHI MARU" 21st February.
"AFRICA MARU" Saturday, 1st March, at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU" Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th February, at 9 a.m.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 24th February, at 9 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

YAMASHITA
KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.
Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

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BRANCH OFFICE:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE & TAIHOKU.

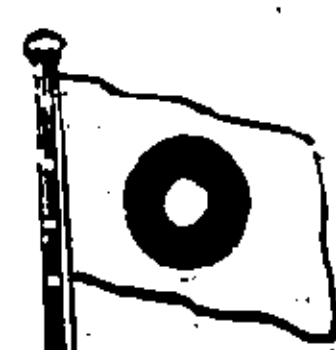
AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 149 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



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KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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BETWEEN

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FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS

APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2888.

No. 12, Ice House Street.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Tientsin	Chipsan	J. M. Co.	25. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	25. Feb.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	25. Feb.
Swatow and Bangkok	Linan	B. & S.	25. Feb.
Swatow and Singapore	Taming	B. & S.	26. Feb.
Shanghai	Tsimanek	J.C.J. L.	27. Feb.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu M.	O.S.K.	27. Feb.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	27. Feb.
Shanghai	Woeang	J. M. Co.	27. Feb.
Genoa	Burma M.	O.S.K.	27. Feb.
Haiphong	Lukang	J. M. Co.	27. Feb.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	27. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	28. Feb.
Bombay via Ports	Hwah-wu	N. Y. K.	1. Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	1. Mar.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	1. Mar.
Shanghai	Yonan	B. & S.	1. Mar.
Shanghai	Dilwara	B. & S.	1. Mar.
Shanghai	Iran	B. & S.	4. Mar.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	6. Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7. Mar.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	8. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nellore	P. & O.	1. Mar.
Japan	Tijlatap	J.C.J. L.	12. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	19. Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Yubari M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Mar.
Calcutta via Ports	Akita M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nirko M.	N. Y. K.	31. Mar.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

as "COLOMBIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th February 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after February 26th 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th February, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer

"ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th February.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1919.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAKUSHIMA, OCHI, MUTSU, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINO, KAWA, KAWAZU, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEI, KAMIMADA, BIRAI and YUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI."

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's.

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For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

NOTICES.

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MOTOR CAR

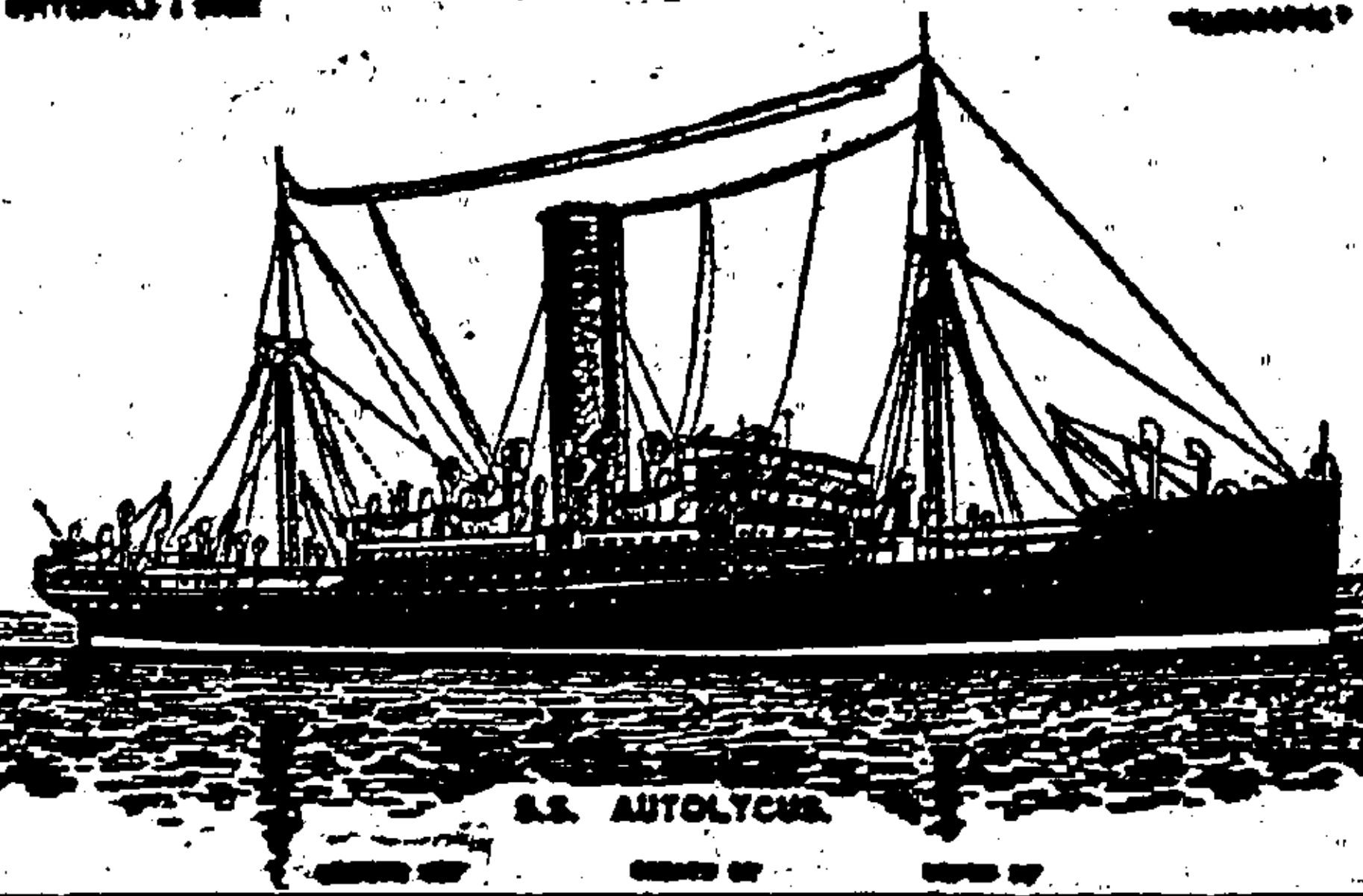
Dodge Brothers have brought to bear upon the manufacture of their motor car everything that tends to produce value—extraordinary experience, immense production capacity, complete financial independence, and that rigid insistence upon unerring accuracy which has long been acknowledged as the chief characteristic of all Dodge Brothers' work.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Kuohwanan Wenchun, West Street, from Shanghai.

Tantongp, c/o Tokicote, from Amoy.

Taituekpong, Wigglock Street from Shanghai.

Klawwo, (2), from Amoy.

Kalles from Shanghai.

Captain Monkman 88, Shanghai, from Shanghai.

Kawaguchi, Captain Mikuni, from Kagoshima.

Yeeai, from Shanghai.

Gais, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Soo Ching Saonkwanyuen, 57, Shihongtany, from Shanghai.

Tongcheong, from Tokio.

Tarmyook Bowah Co. Queens Road, from Shanghai.

Richard Thompson, Hongkong Hotel, from Yokohama.

Kier fung, from Shanghai.

Aza-ook, from Kobe.

Melorn, Passenger, S.S. Sunning, from Amoy.

Stavrakoff Filmix, from Kobe.

I KRINO

Ats. Fuyurimaden

Hongkong, February 21, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Fabel Motorship Libby Maine, from Alameda, California.

Forseo, from Manila.

Miss Vanderzweep, from Soerabaja.

Tha-poo, Hongkong Hotel, from Tientsin.

27. 011008

27. 011008

Hongkong, 24th February, 1919.

POWERS OF KINDNESS.

LOVE FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

Orison Sweet Marden writes:—A few weeks ago a bear escaped from its cage in the Bronx Zoo in New York and frightened hundreds of people nearly out of their senses. There was a great hue and cry from the guardians of the public safety as they tried to subdue "Molly" and bring her back into captivity. One of the keepers dropped dead during the pursuit and another, who was beating her about the head and face with all his might, had his thumb bitten off by the bear, who now, badly beaten up and almost overpowered, was defending herself desperately.

A few days after the bear was safely lodged in the cage again a young sergeant, who having seen an account in the papers about Molly's escape and ill treatment, came to see what he could do. Regardless of the excited warnings and protestations of the keepers, the young fellow went right into the cage and then and there was witnessed one of the happiest meetings imaginable.

Molly put her arms around the sergeant's neck and hugged and kissed him until his head ached. She laughed and cried for joy! She would, back off from her friend a bit, look at him with deep delight and then rush back at him and hug and kiss him some more. And the sergeant laughed and cried, too—laughed to see Molly's joy crazed antics, cried to see how she had been beaten and bruised by the clubs of her pursuers.

Molly had been the mascot of his regiment and the commanding general had her sent to the zoo. Unfortunately for her they did not inform them that she had always been used to kind treatment and that she was perfectly harmless.

The next time you are tempted to abuse your dog, your horse, or any dumb animal, just look into his eyes and see if you can't recognize something there back of the brute, something which speaks through the animal that is not animal. These dumb animals have rights which the Creator has given them, and which man is bound to respect, as he is bound to respect the rights of his fellow man.

When a boy, Theodore Parker once came across a tortoise and raised a stick to kill it, when something within whispered to him not to, that it was wrong to kill an innocent creature that had done him no harm. He dropped the stick, went home and told his mother of the incident. She made it the text of a talk which he said influenced his entire life.

It is comparatively easy to create a sentiment of sympathy and love for these dumb animals in growing children, and the creation of such a sentiment in youth will have a wonderful influence upon their after life. Teach your boy and your girl that a real man, a real woman, always champions the cause of the innocent and helpless birds and animals, that a really noble soul never injures or causes pain to creatures who have no way of appealing to him, who cannot plead their own cause and whose helplessness should enlist his sympathy and protection.

All children should be taught that the Creator has put the lower animals in our care and that He will hold us responsible for our treatment of them. I believe, with Ella Wheeler Wilcox, that "if every child living to-day were made to realize this sense of responsibility, and to feel sympathy, protection and love of the helpless animals, the deformed, sick or penniless humans, more than two-thirds of the sorrow, suffering and sin on earth would vanish in one generation."

GOLF'S FUTURE.

FAMOUS PLAYERS' OPINIONS.

A London golfing correspondent writes:—

I have had the opportunity of discussing with a number of prominent players the question as to what the effects of the last few years will be upon the golf of the immediate future.

There is a surprising consensus of opinion that the standard of play will be higher rather than lower than formerly. There will be, alas! fewer great golfers, but several champions to whom I spoke last week expressed the view that those who come back safely from the war will be the better on the links for their Army life.

Their point was that self-control—the most important constituent in the golfing temperament—will have been developed to a degree never previously attained.

So far as concerns the veterans—and in August 1914 a large proportion of the leading golfers were over military age—there is evidence already that little play and much work have had a beneficial effect on their games. There can be no doubt that in the old days many of them were in a condition bordering on chronic staleness. They had too much golf.

I know, for instance, that Harry Vardon, the world's champion, feels that he is in better form than he has been for some time past. His rounds have been infrequent, but he has done some remarkable things at Tottenham—not the least interesting of them having been five consecutive 2's at the same hole. It is a new hole made in the summer, so that the course could be adapted for hay-making, and although only about 100 yards long, is difficult because the green is no more than half the normal size. The ordinary individual would be glad to do it in 2 once in a way; to secure that figure in five successive rounds is unquestionably a record in matters of this kind.

At St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire, last month, when Vardon appeared in a war fund match, he played golf which was for all the world like the game that he was wont to produce in 1898 and 1899, when he was incomparably the greatest golfer in history. Personally, I should not be surprised to see him revive that standard next season. He is in the right mood.

WHAT TAYLOR THINKS.

James Braid and J. H. Taylor have been obtaining at the most one round a week each, but they are fully satisfied that nothing has gone wrong with their golf.

"I know I was overplayed before the war," Taylor told me. "Everybody who has had the fortune to remain fit will play golf the better for abstinence—or semi-abstinence—from the game, and to none does this apply more particularly than those who have been on service. The most valuable power that a golfer can acquire is that of controlling the nerves, for in tight match everything depends upon the nerves being alert and sensitive, and yet under complete command. The men will come back from the war with this power strong in them."

"I think that the most dangerous rival of the old band of champions will be Abe Mitchell, who has been in France for about two years as a gunner in the R.G.A. He nearly broke our hearts before by the stupendous length of his driving. What will be do when he returns possessed of the improved physical qualities that are born of Army training? Another point, too, is that the soldiers will come back fresh to games with a zest for them that will count for a lot."

"Some of the courses are a bit rugged at present, but others, like Walton Heath and Sunningdale, were never better, and I do not think that any will take long to put into order. In a good many cases, as at the club to which I am attached, Mid-Surrey, the putting greens have been reduced in size so as to save labour in upkeep. That, however, has made for accurate approach, and by the spring, when the greens are restored to their usual

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

A.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;
R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. & sa. \$783½

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Urals n. 47½

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L. Reclamations n. \$175

West Point n. \$53

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Kung Yiks b. 1.1

Lau Kung Mows b. 1.125

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Green Islands b. \$9.99 sa. 9

Borneo b. \$1

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Dairy Farms n. \$28

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Ropes n. 41

Trams, Low Level b. \$8

Trams, Peak, Old b. \$7.5

Trams, Peak, New b. cta. 1.0

Laundries b. \$1.80

Steel Foundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats b. \$12½

Watsons b. \$10.10

Wm. Powells b. 19½

Wiseman's b. \$27

Hongkong, February 25, 1919.

size, that part of the game will seem quite easy by reason of its having been so difficult on the small greens.

CLUBS AT A PREMIUM.

"Clubs and bait are going to be a difficulty. I tried to buy 500 clubs last week. Two of the biggest firms in Scotland could not look at the order. A finished hickory shaft—without the head or anything else—used to cost from 6d. to 9d. It is now 7s. 6d., which is surely a record increase in price for any article. It will pay golfers to look after their clubs very carefully if they have trusted sets, for I understand we are not likely to get hickory for this purpose for a year or more."

Braid also considered that the standard of golf among men who had been in the Army would be higher than before the war. "For a little while," he said, "I think that the long two-shot holes on most courses ought to be shortened a little. Apart from any effect of the weather, the ground has lost its old firmness owing to the little treading that it has had—the consistent walking on it did a lot to bind it and prevent it from becoming soft. There are plenty of indications that there will be as much play as ever at week ends next year, but a good many people say that they will have to work so hard that they will not be able to spare the time that they used to devote to mid-week golf. We shall see."

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SHANGHAI SANITARY LAUNDRY.

SOME PARTICULARS.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd., was incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, on February 10th for the purpose of erecting and operating a Sanitary Steam Laundry, Dry Cleaning, Vacuum and Dyeing plant, in Shanghai.

Their Articles of Incorporation are very liberal; indeed they cover many things, which are not in the ordinary sense of the words "Sanitary Laundry," considered as any part of the laundry business. For instance the company may operate Swimming pools, Turkish and other baths, which, while admittedly sanitary, have no relation to a laundry.

The company will carry on the business of a steam and general laundry, dry cleaners, dyers and vacuum cleaners. When these things are mentioned the ladies think not only of the family laundry, but of lace curtains, carpets, rugs, elegant gowns, delicate lace work and a hundred others of concern to the housewife. No more beating of carpets and rugs, no tearing of laces.

Shanghai has long been in need of an establishment of this kind. Hongkong and Manila are ahead of her in this respect.

The plans of the company call for the largest plant of the kind in the East, and the most complete of its kind. The laundry alone will be able to handle a minimum of 700,000 pieces a month, while the Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Departments equipped with the latest machinery and best facilities, for carrying on these branches of the work are expected to develop with the other branches.

The Vacuum Cleaning and Carpet Cleaning Departments are something entirely new to Shanghai, and will meet a great need. The Vacuum Cleaning Department will have a lace curtain dryer and finisher, which will do its work without tearing the lace or destroying the shape of the curtain. There are many features which will appeal strongly to the foreigner and to the educated and well-to-do Chinese, but none more so than the fact that, when the laundry comes home, it has been through the greatest sanitary process known to modern laundry business, and is absolutely free from disease germs, or impurities.

The building will be a storey one of brick and reinforced concrete having a floor space of 25,280 sq. feet. A glance at the floor plan shows a most admirable arrangement. At one end of the building is the Receiving Department, containing clothes bins, next comes the marking tables from whence the clothes go to the washers some twenty-four in number, then into the drying tumblers, then to the starching tables, then to the Steam dryer, out of which they come for ironing, being first moistened by a vapour damper. After ironing, the clothes are passed on to the sort-



ing tables and in to the Delivery Department at the other end of building. Your shirt has travelled the whole length of the building and every process it went through was a "germ killer." It has not been bruised, mutilated, lacerated or even abraded, and it comes to you, soft, sweet-smelling and with the buttons on, and the bachelor heaves a sigh of relief.

The building is splendidly lighted, and provided with toilets and baths for both foreign and Chinese employees.

"OUTCASTS OF THE WAR."

The sixth report of the Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Distress (27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2) shows that in the year ended June 30 last £19,500 was expended in grants for internment camps, £3,600 in clothing grants, and £8,000 in relief and loans. The committee was convened by the Society of Friends to aid innocent alien enemies—outcasts of the war through no fault of their own. Similar work has been carried on for four years by a German committee in Berlin, where the largest number of those that have received assistance are British. Special attention has been given in both countries to the needs of the children.



NOTICE.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) 5th instant and WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, from 11.45 a.m.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1919.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) 25th instant, and WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, from 11.45 a.m.

By Order,

LOWE, BINGHAM &

MATTHEW J.

Secretaries.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1919.

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DERBY DAY AT THE RACES.

SENSATIONAL WIN FOR "MOUNTAIN KING."

THE RACE DESCRIBED.

The principal features of yesterday's Races were, first of all, the beautiful weather, which was ideal for racing. The continuous rain of the previous week, however, had a bad effect on the course and "Old Sol" came out too late to put matters right in time; consequently the course was "holding," which had the effect of giving the more inferior ponies the advantage, and, as might have been expected, there were some surprises and the lucky backers of Malcolm, Smoke Box, Starlight and Moonlight had some very big dividends to draw. As stated yesterday, the attendance was not large, therefore the cash sweep dividends were small, and from these points of view the day may be characterised as being more in the nature of a Gymkhana Meeting. The Chinese were conspicuous by their absence, but nevertheless, these latter factors did not in the least detract from the gaiety and enjoyment of the first day's Races which may be written down an unqualified success. The officials had provided for the comfort of the race-goers in a most adequate manner and they and their assistants are to be congratulated.

Turning to the jockeys, Mr. Hill came out an easy first with winners and Mr. Johnstone headed the list for places. The following was the order:—

Mr. Hill, 4 winners, 2 thirds.
Mr. Johnstone, 2 winners, 2 seconds, 4 thirds.
Mr. Muller, 2 winners, 1 second, 1 third.
Mr. Burkill, 1 winner, 2 seconds, 1 third.
Mr. Dalgleish, 1 second, 1 third.
Mr. Sedgwick, 1 second.
Mr. Crokam, 1 second.
Mr. Viala, 1 second.
Mr. Reed, 1 third.

TODAY'S MEETING.

There was a somewhat larger attendance to-day, as is usually the case on Derby Day, but nothing like the crowds that attended for the Blue Ribband of the Meeting in previous years. The weather was again everything that could be desired and a very gay scene was presented by the ladies in their smart frocks. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and party were again present and the scene was enlivened by an enjoyable programme of music played by the Band of the 18th Infantry, the following being the selections:—

Selection, The Pink Lady, Carill.
Foxtrot, Round her neck she wears a Yellow Ribbon, Norton.
Valse, April Buds, Auckliffe.
One Step, Hail Hail the Gang's all Here, Morse.
March, A life on the Ocean Wave, Binding.
Song, Somewhere a voice is calling, Tate.
Valse, Where my Caravan has Rested, Hermann.
Selection, The Dancing Mistresses, Monckton.
March, The Voice of the Guns, Alford.
Valse, Mighty like a Rose, Nevin.
Selection, Her Soldier Boy, Clifton.
One Step, Goodbye Broadway, Hello France, Basketta.
Valse, November, Felix.
Selection, Gipsy Love, Lehar.
Foxtrot, There's a little bit of bad in Every good little girl, Fischer.
March, On the Quarter Deck, Alford.

The continued sunny weather had put the course in fine condition, and as was anticipated in these circumstances, the favourites were into their own.

Owing to the unexpected death of the Mr. F. W. Sutterlin in Shanghai, the whole of the latter's ponies have been scratched for the rest of the Meeting. Although the big event of the Meeting this year only contained

the small field of eight runners, those who looked for excitement had their desires satisfied to the full, for the finish of the race was one of the most exciting in the annals of Hongkong racing. Mountain King started a real hot favourite with Alexander's second favourite, but Grey Mouse was reckoned to be the "dark horse" that might upset calculations. As it happened, however, the favourite won and the "dark horse" remained in obscurity throughout the race. The start was a good one and Pink Eye made the pace until the Rock was passed for the second time round. Then the excitement began, for Firelight, Alexander, Valley King and Grouse began to fight with the favourite in true old fashioned racing style. The favourite, however, got the lead and was going strong. Until the numbers went up it looked as if it would be a dead heat between Mountain King, Albion Dahlia and Valley King, with perhaps Firelight next. As the horses passed the post the spectators were roused to a wild pitch of enthusiasm so close was the running. When the numbers went up the reason for the excitement can be realised for they showed that the favourite had won, but only by a head, from Albion Dahlia, who was the short distance of a neck ahead of Valley King. Mr. Hill was loudly cheered as his mount was led past the Grand Stand, the tribute being well deserved, for the jockey rode a fine race right through from start to finish.

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, Subscription Grifins of any Season. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this Meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$5. One round.

Messrs Gay Bird's Swallow 11.4 (Mr. Krenner) 1
Messrs Murray & Leitch's Woodworker, 10.12 (Mr. Doyle) 2
Mr. Adams' Cassius, 11.1 (Mr. Adams) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Buxey's Hector 10.8 (Mr. Moly) 1
John Peel's Doubtful 11.1 (Mr. Sutton) 2
Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 10.12 (Mr. Soares) 3

Won by three lengths, half a length between second and third. Time:—1.58.2/5.
Swallow delayed the start by bolting several times, after which a good get-off was secured with Doubtful first, followed by Swallow, Woodworker and Hector. At the Bowington Gate, Swallow took first place, Doubtful second and Hector third. Black Cat came up at the incline into fourth place. Woodworker then came into second place on the rails with Swallow still leading. A hard race home between Swallow and Woodworker, Swallow winning a well-jockeyed race and Cassius just beating Black Cat for third place.

Pari-mutuel:—
Winner:—\$66.70. Places:—1st, \$13.30; 2nd, \$15.50; 3rd, \$13.00.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 221 1st \$935
" " 11 2nd 267
" " 25 3rd 133
Commission 325

Total \$1,660
\$25 Tickets:—47, 158 and 327.

2.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong. Value \$1,000 to Winner. Second to receive \$500. Third \$200. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$5. Subscription Grifins of any Season. 1918-1919 allowed 10 lb. Previous non-starters at this meeting barred. Entrance \$10. From the two mile post once round and in

Sir Paul's Triumph, 10.12 (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Gire's Daintylight (late Dainty Sand) 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. John Peel's Night Hawk, 10.9 (Mr. Johnstone) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Fash's Grey Goose, 11.1 (Mr. Dalgleish); Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, 11.3 (Mr. Hill); Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Tytam Chief, 11.1 (Mr. Knoll).

Won by three quarters of a length; half a length between second and third.

Time:—2.20.

After a fair start, Daintylight took the lead, followed by Night Hawk, second, Tytam Chief and Triumph with Spotted Sand and Malcolm following in that order. At the Bowington Gate, Spotted Sand took the lead, followed by Daintylight second with Tytam Chief third. The same order round the bend, with "Night Hawk on even terms with the field. Triumph then forcing the pace challenged Spotted Sand which dropped behind, giving place to Daintylight and Night Hawk. A fine race home, Triumph winning in fine style by three quarters of a length from Daintylight with Night Hawk third.

Pari-mutuel:—
Winner:—\$10.00. Places:—1st, \$5.90; 2nd, \$9.20; 3rd, \$6.10. Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 109 1st \$1,194
" " 284 2nd 341
" " 341 3rd 170
Commission 420
Total \$2,125

\$25 Tickets:—15, 8 and 1.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$2,000 added. For China ponies, bona fide Grifins on date of entry. First Pony to receive 70 per cent. Second 30 per cent. Third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Mountain King, 11.1 (Mr. Hill) 1
Sir Paul's, Albion Dahlia, 10.12 (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. G. H. Potts' Valley King, 10.12 (Mr. Crokam) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Gire's Firelight, 10.12 (Mr. Moller); Mr. Fash's Pink Eye, 11.4 (Mr. Dalgleish); Mr. Henry Humphrey's Grey Mouse, 10.12 (Mr. Knoll); Mr. John Peel's Alexander, 11.1 (Mr. Johnstone); Mr. D. M. Ross's Grouse, 11.1 (Mr. Sedgwick).

Won by a head, a neck between second and third.

Time:—3.17.

Eight ponies faced the starter and got away well together, with Pink Eye in the first position, leading up the incline by a slight margin from Mountain King, who was followed by his stable companion, Valley King, and behind them were Alexander, Grey Mouse, and Grouse together, then Firelight and Albion Dahlia. The field kept fairly well together. Pink Eye maintained his position past the post. Firelight had come up to second place, with Mountain King and Grouse attending closely. Albion Dahlia was still in the rear. This order was maintained to the Bowington Gate, where Alexander improved his position and went to second place. Grouse was third, leading from Grey Mouse and Mountain King. Valley King followed closely. Up the incline Grouse shot ahead of Alexander. Mountain King made his effort down the slope and took the lead. The pace was strong into the straight, the positions changing swiftly. Alexander dropped back finished, with Grey Mouse and Grouse behind him; a hard-riden finish following. The Dahlia came on strongly and a fine struggle with Mountain King resulted, Valley King holding them comfortably in third position. Mountain King stalled the Dahlia off by a head with his stable mate third a neck off the Dahlia. Firelight was next and the last four were Pink Eye, Alexander, Grey Mouse and Grouse in that order.

The record time was 3.09 by Coronation Rose in 1911.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$13.40. Places:—1st, \$8.20; 2nd, \$14.00; 3rd, \$17.10.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 621 1st \$5,038
" " 793 2nd 1,453
" " 701 3rd 726
Commission 1,573
Total \$9,140

\$25 Tickets:—10, 45, 12, 14.

4.—THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$1,000. For China ponies, Subscription Grifins of the current Season. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by Ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive \$500 and 70 per cent. Second \$200 and 30 per cent. Third \$100 and 10 per cent. of the Entrance Fees until the Cup is finally won when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent. and the Third Pony 25 per cent. of the Entrance Fees in addition to the place money. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fireworks' Burst Length, 10.12 (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Gire's Starlight, 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Goshard's Smoke Box, 11.01 (Mr. Sedgwick) 3

Also ran:—Messrs D'Almada and Rocha's Castello Branco, 10.12 (Mr. Krenner); Mr. Dash's Firefly, 11.04 (Mr. Sutton); Mr. Dryas's Lust's Stiggins, 10.12 (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Dynasty's King John, 11.07 (Mr. Reed); Mr. Four of a Kind's Spale, 10.12 (Mr. Dalgleish); Messrs G. & G's First Fiddle, 11.01 (Mr. Knoll); Mr. Lux's Grigoris, 11.01 (Mr. Brunn); Mr. Nemazee's Jeyhoon, 10.12 (Mr. Doyle); Mr. Soares' Tarantula, 10.10 (Mr. Gagg).

Won by a length.

Time:—2.44.5.

From a good start, Starlight went to the front, followed by Tarantula and First Fiddle. The same order held good for a time, with the leader going well and Grigoris beginning to show up. Past the post Starlight still led, closely followed by Tarantula. Smokebox then came into prominence. Round the bend these two ponies were racing neck and neck, with Burst Length coming well up on the rails. The same order was maintained down the straight and Burst Length, going to the front in fine style, won by a length from Starlight, with Smokebox third.

Winner, \$10.10. Places:—1st, \$5.90; 2nd, \$5.80; 3rd, \$6.20.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 1 1st \$1,318
" " 250 2nd 378
" " 315 3rd 188
Commission 598
Total \$2,480

Pari-mutuel:—

\$25 Tickets:—10, 45, 13, 14, 7, 26, 9, 21, 30, 17, 23.

5.—THE CHINA STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Grifins allowed 5 lb. Subscription Grifins of Seasons 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 that have not won more than one race allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's Sandy 10.12 (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Sir Paul's Coronet Dahlia, 10.12 (Mr. Burkill) 2
Sir Paul's Spotted Sand 11.01 (Mr. Viala) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Dryas's Lust's Salamander, 11.01 (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Dynasty's Vival, 10.12 (Mr. Reed); Mr. Fash's Greygoose, 11.01 (Mr. Dalgleish); Mr. H. Hancock's Dan Dike, 11.01 (Mr. Sedgwick); Mr. Nemazee's Seyhoon, 11.01 (Mr. Hill); Mr. Nemazee's Meygoon, 10.09 (Mr. Doyle).

Won by a length, half a length between second and third.

Time:—1.16.

Meygoon and Coronet Dahlia took the lead, followed by Sandy and Spotted Sand running in partnership with Dan Dike and Vival. The Dahlia took the lead up to then, with Sandy coming on strongly, and surprising the leader, the latter won in good style.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$11.20. Places:—1st, \$6.10; 2nd, \$7.10; 3rd, \$8.20.

Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 244 1st \$1,995
" " 637 2nd 567
" " 111 3rd 283
Commission 620
Total \$3,455

Winner:—\$12.10. Places:—1st, \$5.90; 2nd, \$7.50; 3rd, \$8.40.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 404 1st \$1,680
" " 233 2nd 480
" " 510 3rd 240
Commission 600
Total \$3,000

\$25 Tickets:—501, 577, 287, 497, 450, 283, 281, 40.

6.—THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies bona fide Grifins on date of entry. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Grifins of this Season 1918-1919 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10 to go to the Winner. One mile.

Sir Paul's Purity Dahlia, 10.06 (Mr. Viala) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's American Chief, 10.09 (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. Gire's Footlight, 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Fash's Husky, 11.04 (Mr. Dalgleish); Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Congo Chief, 10.12 (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Lux's Grigoris, 10.07 (Mr. Brunn); Mr. D. M. Ross's Claret 11.01 (Mr. Sedgwick).

Won by three lengths, a length between second and third.

Time:—2.10.3/5.

After a fair start, Purity Dahlia got away first, followed by Congo Chief, Claret, Husky and American Chief in professional order. Husky led the field past the Bowington Gate, with Claret second. Purity Dahlia then came up and took second place with American Chief close behind. Grigoris bringing up the rear. Up the incline, Footlight challenged the field but round the bend Purity Dahlia had the lead, with American Chief coming into second place and Claret third. Down the home straight, Purity Dahlia came well to the front, being closely followed by American Chief and Footlight, the Dahlia winning comfortably by three lengths.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner:—\$12.00. Places:—1st, \$5.60; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.70.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 534 1st \$1,908
" " 593 2nd 542
" " 611 3rd 275
Commission 600
Total \$3,325

\$25 Tickets:—596, 603, 610, 317.

7.—THE FOCHOOW CUP.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. Handicap for all China ponies that have run at any official or Gymkhana Meeting. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

Mr. S. S. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia, 11.13 (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Robert MacGregor's Upwood Park, 11.04 (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. Fash's Black Jack, 11.01 (Mr. Dalgleish) 3

Mr. Gire's Fairlight, 10.10 (Mr. Moller); Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa Chief, 10.11 (Mr. Knoll); Sir Paul's Attraction Dahlia, 10.06 (Mr. Viala); Mr. John Peel's Burning Daylight 10.16 (Mr. Johnstone).

Won by a length, half a length between second and third.

Time:—3.13.2/5.

After a false start, Attraction Dahlia took the lead, followed by Upwood Park and Formosa Chief, with Standard Dahlia lying fourth. Formosa Chief then went to the front until coming into the straight, when Black Jack came up to second place, followed by Attraction Dahlia, Fair Light and Standard Dahlia. The same order was kept right round until the home straight, when Standard Dahlia and Fair Light were racing for third place. Standard Dahlia then forged to the front, followed by Upwood Park and Black Jack, the Dahlia winning off a fine race home.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$11.20. Places:—1st, \$6.10; 2nd, \$7.10; 3rd, \$8.20.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 244 1st \$1,995
" " 637 2nd 567
" " 111 3rd 283
Commission 620
Total \$3,455

8.—THE ROYAL NAVY STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, Subscription Grifins of any Season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at any Meeting of one race 7 lb.; of more than one 14 lb. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. From the two mile post once round and in

Mr. Medico's Cornhill, 11.01 (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Gire's Moonlight, 11.02 (Mr. Moller) 2
Dr. Forsyth's Morning Star 10.12 (Mr. Sedgwick) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Adams' White Fang, 10.10 (Mr. Adams); Mr. Dash's Gadfly, 10.08 (Mr. Doyle); Mr. H.R.L. Dowbiggin's Daleman, 10.10 (Mr. Sutton); Mr. Four-of-a-Kind's Club 11.01 (Mr. Dalgleish); Messrs Grand & G's Second Fiddle, 10.09 (Mr. Knoll); Mr. F. S. Gibbings' Torbay 10.12 (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Horsford's Bannock, 10.10 (Mr. Morrison); Mr. G. H. Potts' Turt King, 10.09 (Mr. Hill); Mr. Soares' Tarantula, 10.04 (Mr. Soares).

Won by three lengths, a length between second and third.

Time:—2.41.

The field got away in a bunch and Second Fiddle took the lead, followed by Tarantula and Torbay. The same order was kept to the incline, when Tarantula went ahead, closely followed by Morning Star and second Fiddle. Entering the home straight Cornhill, went to the front with Moonlight and Morning Star lying third. Cornhill biding his time, won easily.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$8.00. Places:—1st, \$5.80; 2nd, \$10.10; 3rd, \$7.00.

Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 501 1st \$1,898
" " 229 2nd 542
" " 336 3rd 271
Commission 744
Total \$3,455

\$25 Tickets:—244, 625, 704, 541, 491.

9.—THE "BLACK ROCK" STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies bona fide Grifins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5 lb.; of two or more Races 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Gire's Firelight, 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. John Peel's Wisdom, 11.06 (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Sir Paul's Venus Dahlia, 10.10 (Mr. Burkill) 3

Also ran:—Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Wei-hai Chief, 10.12 (Mr. Knoll); Sir Paul's Olympic Dahlia, 11.02 (Mr. Viala).

Won by a neck, half a length separating second and third.

Time:—2.43.3/5.

There was a bad start. Firelight took the lead, with Venus Dahlia second, Wisdom third and Olympic Dahlia left. The first past the post was Wisdom, followed by Firelight and Wei-hai Chief third. Wisdom increased his lead, with Olympic Dahlia coming along in fine style into second place. Venus Dahlia was lying third. This order was maintained round the bend and into the straight. The race developed into a fine exhibition of jockeyship on the part of Mr. Moller, who, on Firelight, was racing neck and neck with Wisdom, closely followed by Venus Dahlia. Racing hard, Firelight kept the advantage, lying on the rails, and won a fine race by a neck.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$8.00. Places:—1st, \$5.80; 2nd, \$7.10; 3rd, \$7.00.

Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 704 1st \$2,101
" " 244 2nd 600
" " 625 3rd 300
Commission 539
Total \$3,590

\$25 Tickets:—541, 491.

10.—THE GYMKHANA CLUB CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Gymkhana Club. Value \$500 to Winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For all China ponies that have started for Races in at least two Gymkhanas during 1917 Season and Subscription Grifins of this Season 1917-1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of any Race other than Races confined to Subscription

Grifins Race 2 lb. extra. Subscription Grifins of this Season 1917-1918 allowed 7 lb. Winners at this Meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. From the two mile post once round and in

Sir Paul's Thames, Dahlia 10.07 (Mr. Viala) 1
Mr. T. F. Hough's Bend Or (Mr. Krenner) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief 11.01 (Mr. Hill) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Nem's Blighy 10.01 (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Adam's Crest 10.08 (Mr. Reed); Mr. Billiard's Losing Hazard 10.09 (Mr. Doyle); Dr. Forsyth's North Star 11.01 (Mr. Sedgwick); Mr. Four-of-a-Kind's Diamond, 10.10 (Mr. Brunn); Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 10.03 (Mr. Soares); Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat 10.10 (Mr. Gagg); Mr. Spade's Catford 10.08 (Mr. Knoll); Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's Fairdoze 9.10 (Mr. Morrison); Mr. Wayfoong's Wedding Bells 10.01 (Mr. Dalgleish).

Won by a short head, half a length between second and third.

Time:—1.35.3/5.

After three false starts, Crest took the lead, Losing Hazard being next with Thames Dahlia and Essex Chief in close company. The field then well bunched together until entering the straight, when Thames Dahlia went ahead and got into first position. Bend Or came up in good style and what looked like a dead heat resulted in the Dahlia winning by a short head, the winner being finely ridden by Mr. Viala.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner:—\$39.30. Places:—1st, \$17.20; 2nd, \$38.60; 3rd, \$11.50.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 744 1st \$2,178
" " 437 2nd 622
" " 75 3rd 311
Commission 374
Total \$3,085

\$25 Tickets:—790, 51, 203, 55, 270, 789, 563, 671, 752, 25, 578.

Grifins Race 2 lb. extra. Subscription Grifins of this Season 1917-1918 allowed 7 lb. Winners at this Meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Sir Paul's Thames, Dahlia 10.07 (Mr. Viala) 1
Mr. T. F. Hough's Bend Or (Mr. Krenner) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief 11.01 (Mr. Hill) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Nem's Blighy 10.01 (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Adam's Crest 10.08 (Mr. Reed); Mr. Billiard's Losing Hazard 10.09 (Mr. Doyle); Dr. Forsyth's North Star 11.01 (Mr. Sedgwick); Mr. Four-of-a-Kind's Diamond, 10.10 (Mr. Brunn); Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 10.03 (Mr. Soares); Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat 10.10 (Mr. Gagg); Mr. Spade's Catford 10.08 (Mr. Knoll); Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's Fairdoze 9.10 (Mr. Morrison); Mr. Wayfoong's Wedding Bells 10.01 (Mr. Dalgleish).

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Total \$3,085

\$25 Tickets:—790, 51, 203, 55, 27

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

London, Feb. 22.

The Supreme Council on the Supply of Relief has published a most interesting report compiled from the observations of a number of British officers who have been investigating conditions in Germany. They visited Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Hanover, Leipzig, Dresden, Magdeburg and Cassel. Labour unrest is diminishing owing to the firm attitude of Herr Noske, the Defence Minister, whose position has been much strengthened against the Spartacists recently. Unemployment in Berlin is increasing by five thousand daily. The total unemployed there is two hundred thousand, at Hamburg seventy-two thousand, at Munich thirty-two thousand and at Leipzig twenty-two thousand, this being due to the demobilisation of the army and munition works, and the inability of peace industries to restart owing to scarcity of raw materials. Unemployment is the most dangerous element in the present situation.

The disappearance of unemployment and hunger would dispose of the chance of Bolshevism gaining a foothold in Germany. Throughout Germany, except in the coalfields, industries are stagnant and completely shutting down owing to the lack of coal, while over a million tons of coal in Westphalia are waiting at the pitmouth for transport facilities. Throughout Germany railway transport has been crippled owing to the enormous quantities of rolling stock lost since November 1918, while passenger traffic has been reduced to 21 per cent. of the normal. Shortage of staple foodstuffs is compelling the population to live upon rations insufficient to nourish the body. Mothers and children are particularly affected. Malnutrition has increased mortality and diminished the birthrate and has caused new diseases. It is believed that foodstuffs will be exhausted as follows: breadstuffs in April 1919, potatoes in May, fats Mar. 31, while the meat ration can be continued indefinitely if all mulecows and breeding stock are slaughtered.

In certain areas it is estimated that exhaustion will occur earlier. Moreover given normal weather the coming harvest is expected to yield only half the average pre-war crop. The visiting officers are of opinion that the ravaging of Germany is urgent as the country is living on capital as regards food supplies and either famine or Bolshevism, probably both, will ensue before next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming. There is no immediate danger of a revival of Germany's military power. Thirty thousand tons of bacon and five thousand tons of condensed milk have been sold to Germany up to the present by the British Government.

THE UNREST IN GERMANY.

CHAOS IN MUNICH.

Berlin, Feb. 22.

Arno Valley is a member of a prominent and ancient Bavarian family. It is believed that his crime was due to reactionary motives. Minister for Social Affairs Unterlechner, who was accompanying Herr Eisner, was also wounded. The sensational happenings in the Diet show that the man who shot Herr Eisner subsequently sprang among the Deputies and repeatedly fired at the Minister's bench. Other shots then rang out from the Strangers' Gallery in the course of which the Minister of Justice Herr Tamm was hit. Neither Herr Eisner or Herr Tamm are expected to survive. Complete confusion prevails in Munich where the military command admits its helplessness to cope with the situation. Subsequent incidents are expected.

BAVARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.

According to a message from Berlin the "Vossische Zeitung" says that Bavaria last evening was proclaimed a Soviet Republic by the Revolutionary Munich Soviet which is all-powerful.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

London, Feb. 22.

A message from Berlin says that martial law has been proclaimed at Munich and a Committee of Action has been formed, including representatives of the Communists and Soviet. There were serious disturbances at Augsburg on Friday. Cavalry and sailors repeatedly cleared the streets, pouring volleys into the crowds.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS AT MUNICH.

London, Feb. 22.

A message from Munich dated Feb. 21st states that all business has been closed and the tramways have stopped. The Red Flag was half-masted at midday. Everywhere a general strike has been proclaimed. A later message states that civil war has broken out being signalled by the ringing of Church bells and a procession of 10,000 workmen from the suburbs who marched to the city. Violent firing began and shops were plundered. Hundreds of citizens are fleeing but the Spartacists have occupied the terminus and have prevented further departures. The Spartacists, whose adherents include well-known anarchists, are rushing through the streets in armed motor-cars. They have arrested War Minister Rosshaupt, who was stated to have been wounded in the Diet affair.

FACTS ABOUT THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

London, Feb. 22.

A detailed account of the Battle of Jutland, compiled from British official records, finally disposes of the German assertions regarding the number of German ships that escaped the British gun-fire. It states that twelve battle-ships, five battle-cruisers, and ten light cruisers were hit, while the battleship Ostfriesland was mined. Five destroyers are known to have been sunk and the battle-cruiser Luetzow sustained at least forty direct hits, was torpedoed twice, abandoned and finally sunk by two German torpedoes. The casualties on the Luetzow were from 400-600. The account vividly describes the terrible battering of the battleship Koening and the battle-cruiser Seydlitz. The former was struck fifteen times and the four forward compartments were flooded as a result of direct hits. The ship settled down by the head and listed to port and the starboard compartments had to be refloated to right her. The crew of the forward torpedo tube were imprisoned and only extricated when the Koening was dry-docked at Hamburg. They were kept alive by feeding through a voice pipe. Rear Admiral Behncke standing on the forebridge was wounded in the head by a splinter. The Seydlitz was hit by twenty-three shells and one torpedo. She was beached in a sinking condition, but subsequently refloated and docked. Of twenty-two German battleships engaged only ten, including the flagship, escaped damage by shellfire and torpedoes. A few were soon repaired and others were laid up for months. All five battle-cruisers engaged suffered heavily. The complete record of the forces engaged follows: British, twenty-four dreadnoughts, ten attached cruisers, eight battle-cruisers, twelve light cruisers, eight vessels of the First and Second Cruiser Squadrons, six vessels of the Light Cruiser Squadron, seventy-eight destroyers. German, twenty-two battleships, sixteen cruisers, and seventy-seven destroyers. It is clearly established that of the vessels actually engaged the preponderance of force lay with the enemy.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS CRITICISED.

Washington, Feb. 22.

In the Senate the Republican Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution calling on President Wilson to preserve an unbiased mind until he has discussed the League of Nations with the Senate. The Republican Mr. Borah attacked the League as a most radical departure from American policy to avoid entangling alliances. He said that Article 10 of the League's Constitution should take the United States as one of the guarantors of the territorial integrity of the British Empire. He declared that the League was the greatest triumph of British diplomacy for three centuries and that the scheme had been taken almost bodily from the Constitution proposed by General Smuts, while the League's recognition of the voting power of the British Dominions gave America's greatest commercial rival five votes to the United States one.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE SITUATION.

London, Feb. 22.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at a banquet of the English-speaking Union in London in celebration of Washington's Birthday, dwelt on the immense responsibilities of the Latin and Anglo-Saxons in consequence of the situation in Germany and Russia. He was confident the Bolshevik plague in Russia would pass even without external remedy but they must be careful not to allow the brotherhood of adversity to unite Germany and Russia in common hatred of Britain and the United States. He hoped that after reparation and punishment of crimes had been exacted from Germany a way of life would be found for her which would reconcile her to her changed situation in the world; also a way of life would be found for Russia which would leave her a friend of Britain and the United States. England and America, united with their gallant ally France, were unassailable.

ARMENIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

Paris, Feb. 21.

Doghos Nubar Pasha, the Armenian national spokesman states that Armenia's claims, which the Peace Conference will hear shortly, are that the belt of territory across Asia Minor from Mersina to the Georgian frontier, comprising Cilicia and Armenia and the Vilayets of Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Kharpout and Siwas should be formed into an Armenian national state under guarantee of the League of Nations with a Great Power as mandatory. The Armenians also ask the port of Trebizond and part of the Vilayet of Trebizond. The existing Armenian republic of the Caucasus will naturally form part of the new State.

TURKISH WAR LOSSES.

Constantinople, Feb. 22.

Official returns show that the Turkish war losses were: killed, etc. 427,000; wounded, 465,000; prisoners, 104,000.

KUT PRISONERS ARRESTED.

Constantinople, Feb. 22.

The British military authorities have made several arrests in connection with the ill-treatment of the Kut prisoners of war.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONDITION.

Paris, Feb. 21.

President Poincare conversed at length with M. Clemenceau this afternoon. M. Clemenceau sleeps in an armchair at night as a recumbent position in bed causes coughing but his condition is satisfactory.

Paris, Feb. 22.

The morning bulletin states that M. Clemenceau passed rather a restless night. After the reception of forty visitors, yesterday he is today a little more fatigued and has been absolutely forbidden to speak. His temperature is 98.7 and his pulse is normal.

U-BOAT MURDERERS' GUILT.

London, Feb. 21.

Renter learns that the Commission which is investigating the submarine atrocities has procured sufficient evidence to convict twenty submarine commanders of murder. Seven commanders have the worst of records and it is opined that their surrender for trial by an Allied Naval Tribunal should be included in the armistice terms.

RED CROSS EXPANSION.

Paris, Feb. 22.

At a Conference of the Presidents of the Red Cross Societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan it was decided to appoint a Committee to draw up a programme covering a wider field of activity, including questions appertaining to general hygiene, and tuberculosis, also the welfare and hygiene of children, a scheme to provide the organisation of flying columns ready to proceed to any part of the world with doctors and supplies of food when famine and disease break out. Working Headquarters will probably be established at Cannes.

MORE SPIRITS RELEASED.

London, Feb. 21.

The Press Bureau states that the Cabinet has decided that the quantity of spirits to be released shall be increased by 50 per cent.

ESSEN STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.

A message from Essen states that an agreement has been reached between the Government representatives and the Essen Soviet, consequently the general strike has been called off.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 21.

A British North Russia official message states: The Allies with very slight casualties carried out a successful operation in which Segoe, sixty miles southward of Boroko in the Murman Railway, was reached. The Bolsheviks suffered heavily, fifty killed being counted and eighty being taken prisoners. Much material was captured, including machine-guns, rifles and rolling-stock.

HOW TO DEAL WITH GERMANY'S NAVY.

London, Feb. 22.

The papers state that the British Admiralty will urge the Peace Conference that the surrendered German fleet be sunk in the Atlantic and that Heligoland forts be used by German labour at the expense of the German Government.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 119, The Peak.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

TO BE LET.—In Kowloon from first April for 8 months, very well situated five-roomed house, nicely furnished, use of lawn, small garden, cold and warm water. Apply to Box No 113 care of 'Hong Kong' Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Motor Car, Morris Cowley, four-seater, for sale, cheap. In perfect running order. Very economical as regard tyres and petrol. A. E. CRAPPELL, Lane Crawford & Co., Hongkong.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

NOTICE.—The Annual general meeting will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, 29th Feb. 1919, at 6 p.m.

D. S. COOPER,

Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in dogs, poultry, & pigeons, are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Music Room of the City Hall on THURSDAY next, 27th inst. at 6 p.m., to discuss the advisability of holding a combined show in the near future.

WISEMAN LTD.

DINNER DANCE

WILL BE HELD

ON

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st

DINNER \$1.00

DANCE \$1.00

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on FRIDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at noon when the following resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

"Article 8, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'.

"The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary & Manager.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG

A. D. C.

IN THE MUSICAL PLAY

"PINKIE & THE FAIRIES"

FOR GROWN UPS AND CHILDREN

by W. Graham Robertson,

Music by Frederick Norton.

WITH FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND BALLET

OVER 60 PERFORMERS

GALA PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, March 21st, at 9.15 p.m.

The gross takings of which will be allocated to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

PRICES:—DRESS CIRCLE \$5.00

STALLS \$3.00

PIT AND GALLERY \$2.00 & \$1.60

Second Performance Saturday March, 22nd, at 9.15 p.m.

Third Monday .. 24th ..

Fourth Tuesday .. 25th ..

Fifth Wednesday .. 26th, Matinee

Children half price to Matinee.

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

On Friday next, 28th inst., at 9 a.m.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

The Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society War Bond Drawing have pleasure in announcing that the Winning Numbers for the Drawing which took place on Friday, 21st inst., were as follows:—

The Winning Numbers.

Prize No.	Value.	Winning Ticket.	Prize No.	Value.	Winning Ticket.
1	\$17,610	15033	29	\$210	15093
2	7,050	08018	30	210	22072
3	7,050	11499	31	210	01320
4	7,050	04784	32	210	18857
5	7,050	20125	33	210	26475
6	7,050	08344	34	210	22490
7	3,525	12236	35	140	12365
8	700	24830	36	140	07605
9	700	19143	37	140	09092
10	700	23086	38	140	23174
11	350	13939	39	140	07231
12	350	20363	40	140	14378
13	350	27676	41	140	18977
14	350	05364	42	140	16379
15	350	00066	43	140	07104
16	350	11949	44	140	19083
17	280	22201	45	70	14332
18	280	22296	46	70	25934
19	280	12900	47	70	04187
20	280	03913	48	70	01175
21	280	02040	49	50	24232
22	280	04018	50	50	04820
23	280	11710	51	50	06365
24	280	06761	52	50	11638
25	210	00824	53	50	28512
26	210	21347	54	50	02108
27	210	10468	55	50	25107
28	210	04441	56	50	03997

R. M. DYER,

President.

J. MACDONALD,

Hon. Treasurer.

J. M. GORDON,

Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG TAILORING CO.

LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING, DRAPERS, &c.,

No. 1c, D'Aguilar Street, Central,

HONGKONG.

TEL. 2880.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

IN connection with the first drawing of the above Loan, holders of drawn bonds are requested to note that Coupon No. 8, maturing on the 12th April 1919, will be available for payment to the extent of two-thirds of its value any time on or after the 17th February 1919. The remaining third of the value will be held to represent the unexpired period from date of redemption to date of maturity and no claim for interest will be admitted thereon.

T. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 17th January 1919 will begin on the 17th February 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers: 21, 41, 61, 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 181, 201, 221, 241, 261, 281, 301, 321, 341, 361, 381, 401, 421, 441, 461, 481, 501, 521, 541, 561, 581, 601, 621, 641, 661, 681, 701, 721, 741, 761, 781, 801, 821, 841, 861, 881, 901, 921, 941, 961, 981, 1001, 1021, 1041, 1061, 1081, 1101, 1121, 1141, 1161, 1181, 1201, 1221, 1241, 1261, 1281, 1301, 1321, 1341, 1361, 1381, 1401, 1421, 1441, 1461, 1481, 1501, 1521, 1541, 1561, 1581, 1601, 1621, 1641, 1661, 1681, 1701, 1721, 1741, 1761, 1781, 1801, 1821, 1841, 1861, 1881, 1901, 1921, 1941, 1961, 1981, 2001, 2021, 2041, 2061, 2081, 2101, 2121, 2141, 2161, 2181, 2201, 2221, 2241, 2261, 2281, 2301, 2321, 2341, 2361, 2381, 2401, 2421, 2441, 2461, 2481, 2501, 2521, 2541, 2561, 2581, 2601, 2621, 2641, 2661, 2681, 2701, 2721, 2741, 2761, 2781, 2801, 2821, 2841, 2861, 2881, 2901, 2921, 2941, 2961, 2981, 3001, 3021, 3041, 3061, 3081, 3101, 3121, 3141, 3161, 3181, 3201, 3221, 3241, 3261, 3281, 3301, 3321, 3341, 3361, 3381, 3401, 3421, 3441, 3461, 3481, 3501, 3521, 3541, 3561, 3581, 3601, 3621, 3641, 3661, 3681, 3701, 3721, 3741, 3761, 3781, 3801, 3821, 3841, 3861, 3881, 3901, 3921, 3941, 3961, 3981, 4001, 4021, 4041, 4061, 4081, 4101, 4121, 4141, 4161, 4181, 4201, 4221, 4241, 4261, 4281, 4301, 4321, 4341, 4361, 4381, 4401, 4421, 4441, 4461, 4481, 4501, 4521, 4541, 4561, 4581, 4601, 4621, 4641, 4661, 4681, 4701, 4721, 4741, 4761, 4781, 4801, 4821, 4841, 4861, 4881, 4901, 4921, 4941, 4961, 4981, 5001, 5021, 5041, 5061, 5081, 5101, 5121, 5141, 5161, 5181, 5201, 5221, 5241, 5261, 5281, 5301, 5321, 5341, 5361, 5381, 5401, 5421, 5441, 5461, 5481, 5501, 5521, 5541, 5561, 5581, 5601, 5621, 5641, 5661, 5681, 5701, 5721, 5741, 5761, 5781, 5801, 5821, 5841, 5861, 5881, 5901, 5921, 5941, 5961, 5981, 6001, 6021, 6041, 6061, 6081, 6101, 6121, 6141, 6161, 6181, 6201, 6221, 6241, 6261, 6281, 6301, 6321, 6341, 6361, 6381, 6401, 6421, 6441, 6461, 6481, 6501, 6521, 6541, 6561, 6581, 6601, 6621, 6641, 6661, 6681, 6701, 6721, 6741, 6761, 6781, 6801, 6821, 6841, 6861, 6881, 6901, 6921, 6941, 6961, 6981, 7001, 7021, 7041, 7061, 7081, 7101, 7121, 7141, 7161, 7181, 7201, 7221, 7241, 7261, 7281, 7301, 7321, 7341, 7361, 7381, 7401, 7421, 7441, 7461, 7481, 7501, 7521, 7541, 7561, 7581, 7601, 7621, 7641, 7661, 7681, 7701, 7721, 7741, 7761, 7781, 7801, 7821, 7841, 7861, 7881, 7901, 7921, 7941, 7961, 7981, 8001, 8021, 8041, 8061, 8081, 8101, 8121, 8141, 8161, 8181, 8201, 8221, 8241, 8261, 8281, 8301, 8321, 8341, 8361, 8381, 8401, 8421, 8441, 8461, 8481, 8501, 8521, 8541, 8561, 8581, 8601, 8

**Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.**

COMMERCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL
CHINA DEPORTMENT OFFERED
EVERY MODERN RAILING SERVICE
Commercial and Travel Agents of China, Ltd.
of London and Cable Transfers and

NOTICES.

THE CIGARETTES WITH THE PEDIGREE

"THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZED

"THREE CASTLES"

SUPER MAGNUMS.

The Big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

(An Advertisement is made by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.)

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND
GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Friday, the seventh day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon when the subject resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, that is to say:-

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from \$3,000,000.00 to \$4,000,000.00 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$50 each such new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 7th February, 1919, pro rata with the existing shares.

2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:-

(a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 2 of Article 19.

(b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 19:-

"Provided further that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any shareholder is increased beyond 1500 shares shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the directors to such increased holding has been given."

(c) By the insertion of the letter "a" after the figures "101" constituting the number of Article 101 and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:-

(b) The Board may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof (and that whether such fund or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with was set aside for the special purpose to which it is proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes:-

(i) in paying special dividends, or

(ii) in equalizing dividends, or

(iii) in repaying, or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall, in its discretion, think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such dividend to the interest of the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve fund separate from the other assets.

(d) By the addition immediately after Article 101 of a new Article as follows:-

"101A. (1) The Company in General Meeting may in the year 1919 pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise to the extent provided for by this Article the sum of \$1,000,000.00 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000.00 be distributed as a bonus amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide in proportion to the issued shares held by them on that date respectively, and that the Board be authorised to distribute amongst such persons as aforesaid one new unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them and that the Board be further authorised to allot the surplus of unissued shares remaining after such allotment to such persons at such times and on such terms and conditions as they think fit."

(2) When such resolution has been passed the Board may allot and issue the 20,000 unissued shares of the Company credited as fully paid up to such persons as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in satisfaction of the said bonus to the extent of allotting one unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them respectively, and prior to such allotment the Board may authorise any person on behalf of such persons as aforesaid to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them of such shares credited as fully paid up and in satisfaction as aforesaid and in such proportion as aforesaid and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3) It shall be no objection to resolutions passed under paragraph (1) of this Article that they are passed at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article was confirmed as a Special Resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolutions shall have been given prior to the confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,
W. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY 27th February, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned)

32 cwt. Pan Head Rivets 1/1 to 1/2

34 cwt. Pan Head Rivets 1/1 to 1/2

31 cwt. Pan Head Rivets 1/1 to 1/2

4 1/2 cwt. R and Mild Steel Bars 1/1 to 1/2

5 tons R and Mild Steel Bars 1/1 to 1/2

16 cwt. x 15/10

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 27th Feb. 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No 5 Minden Hillas, (Kowloon)

A Quantity of Valuable

Cherrywood drawing room

suites, Creosote field sofa & easy

chairs, pile carpets, & rug,

pictures etc etc.

Teak sideboard, extension

dining table & chairs dinner

wa gon glass & crockery ware

etc etc

Double & single teak ward-

robes with mirrors, to let tables,

wardstands, toilet crockery etc,

etc.

Pantry & Kitchen utensils.

Also

Electric light fittings, 2 ceiling

lights & desk lamps.

1 Chubb's safe

Hand Sewing Machine

N M M of the above

nature made by Lane Crawford

& Co

On View from Wednesday, the

26th inst.

catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1919.

POST OFFICE.

All soldiers in the various hospitals in the Colonies are in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc., for the Colonies should be sent to the P.O. and will be passed on to them free of cost.

A fee of 1/- in respect of the performance of a military service is now charged on every person who is charged with the duty of delivering the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty papers and when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila - U.S.A. - Per SHINYO MARU, 16th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok - Per DIVA, 16th Feb. 9 a.m.

Swatow and Straits - Per TAMING, 16th Feb. 9 a.m.

Saigon - Per CASTLEFIELD, 16th Feb. 9 a.m.

Hainan - Per HANOI, 16th Feb. 11 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China - Japan via Kobe, 16th Feb. 11 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China - United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco - Per COLO BIA, 16th Feb. 11 a.m.

Saigon - Per LI NSHING, 16th Feb. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Taiwan - Per SUSHU MARU, 16th Feb. 3 p.m.

Bangkok - Per NANYO MARU No. 2, 16th Feb. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 27th February.

Swatow and Straits - Per TAMIN, 17th Feb. 9 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China - Per SUIFANG, 17th Feb. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 28th February.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou - Per HAITAN, 28th Feb. 1 p.m.

Phatthra - Per YUEN TANG, 28th Feb. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1st March.

Shanghai and N. China - Japan via Kobe, 1st March 11 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China - United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco - Per AMERICA, 1st March 11 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China - Per CHENAN, 1st March 11 a.m.

Amoy, Swatow and North China - Per TIANAN, 1st March 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 2nd March.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Taiwan - Per AMERICA, 2nd March 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 4th March.

Shanghai and North China - Per FEAN, 4th March 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 6th March.

Hainan - Per KAIPO, 6th March 9 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China - Per SUNNING, 6th March 11 a.m.

NOTICE.

"For the Blood in the Life."

DO YOU SUFFER

from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE

such as Scabies, Eczema, and other skin diseases, or from any blood disease, such as Leucemia, Anemia, and other blood diseases, or from any other disease, such as Rheumatism, Gout, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Diabetes, Hypertension, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Tuberculosis, Syphilis, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Cancer, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Consumption, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Dropsy, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Paralysis, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Epilepsy, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Hysteria, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Neuritis, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Myelitis, and other diseases, or from any other disease, such as Sclerosis, 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